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VOL. 58 January 15, 1933 No. 2

State Institution Libraries
Robert Woodman

Books As A Line of Defense
Louise G. Forrest

Hospital Libraries and Public Library Participation
Adeline Macrum

Adapting Bibliotherapy to the Patient's Needs in the Changing Social Order
Florence Sytz

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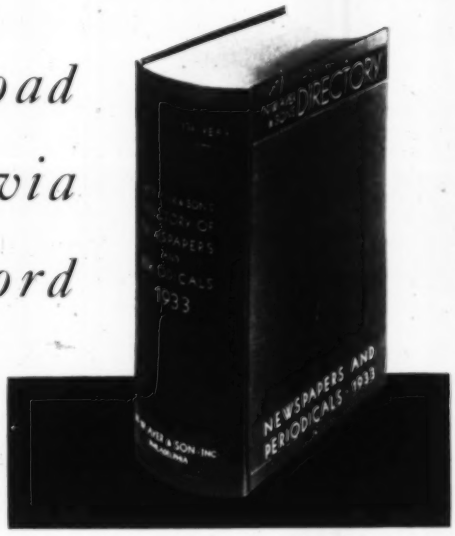

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CONTENTS

BOOKS AS A LINE OF DEFENSE, *by Louise G. Forrest* 53
ADAPTING BIBLIOTHERAPY TO THE PATIENT'S NEEDS IN THE CHANGING SOCIAL ORDER, *by Florence Sytz* 57
HOSPITAL LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARY PARTICIPATION, *by Adeline M. Macrum* 59
STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES, *by Robert Woodman* 62
EDITORIALS 68
LIBRARIAN AUTHORS 70
A. L. A. MIDWINTER MEETING 71
INCREASE IN READING SINCE 1929 77
HOSPITAL LIBRARIES FOR PATIENTS 78
BOOK REVIEWS 82
SMALL LIBRARIES 83
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 84
OPEN ROUND TABLE 86
FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS 90
AMONG LIBRARIANS 91
FEBRUARY FORECAST OF BOOKS 92
FORTHCOMING ISSUES 51

Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Since the Forecast of New Books has been included in each fifteenth of the month issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, the department of Current Library Literature has necessarily, for lack of space, been changed to the first of the month issue. You will find the regular department of Current Library Literature in the February first issue.

The next number will include two articles on Cooperative Cataloging: one entitled "Cooperative Cataloging: Activities for 1932 and Plans for 1933" by K. D. Metcalf, chairman of the A.L.A. Cooperative Cataloging Committee; and "What May Cooperative Cataloging Offer to the Small or Medium Sized College and Public Library?" by Nouvart Tashjian, chief of the Catalog Division, Washington Square Library, New York University. Two other articles scheduled for this number are: "The Research Librarian Idea" by Arnold K. Borden, research librarian at the University of Pennsylvania; and "Does the Library Need Deflation?" by William L. Bailey, professor of sociology at Northwestern University.

B. E. W.

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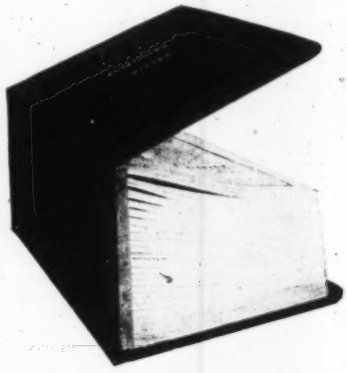

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Books as a Line of Defense

By LOUISE G. FORREST

Librarian, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEFENSE implies an enemy, or some force, seen or unseen, to be combatted. Pain, fear, harmful thoughts, brooding, or even boredom are some of the enemies of the sick in mind and body. Against all these the hospital library should form a great defense to the patients who read so eagerly. A pretty comparison was made one day by an artist who visited our library between the cargo of books of every shade and color on our tall book shelves, and a wall built of tapestry bricks. In imagination I see it as such a wall. A memory of childhood comes back to me. It used to be the custom to speak of "selling a brick" meaning taking a subscription for some charitable institution. We children were proud owners of several such "bricks" in the local hospital, and I used to look in vain for my own particular one. Disappointed as I was not to see it, I have since found thousands of more important bricks which are, in reality, the books of the hospital library.

Most hospitals now have libraries, or at any rate, books with or without a librarian to dispense them, and where is this form of defense more needed than during a hospital experience? Whether it be an operation, a period for observation, or a long, painful illness; whether the patient is a young man, restive at the temporary interruption of his pursuits, or an old man weary unto death, or one in middle life, knowing that his future health, perhaps even his life, and the comfort of his family depend upon his subjection to the wisdom of his doctor, there is hardly a case where reading is not beneficial. The prescription of books in many hospitals is today almost as much a part of the cure as proper diet, but it cannot be a blanket prescription for the books that may be excellent for the surgical case may be poison for the one with tuberculosis. An overdose of exciting literature for a patient with a vivid imagination may result in a high fever. It has been known to do so.

Doctors very generally realize the importance of reading for their patients and appreciate hospital library service, whether or not they definitely recommend books as curative and are ready to smile encouragement at the book wagon when it appears in their wards. Very often they do ask for it in specific cases, either for one who is to be kept in bed but should occupy his mind, or for one who needs to quiet his restlessness by reading something soothing. Fortunately, reading can be all things to all men, and with a wealth of literature close at hand need never be a monotonous occupation.

Experience has taught me that many people have a tendency towards reading very superficial books when ill and consequently "low in their minds." "Oh, something light," is the usual request for these. The idea seems to be that if it requires no effort of the mind it will keep their minds off their troubles. Well, does it? I think not. It does exactly the opposite by leaving the mind free to roam in its fields of worry and care, while the trashy book occupies but poorly one corner of the active brain. At this point, the librarian must step in and try to make the patient use his own best taste. Sometimes he has to try both kinds of reading, the very light, and that which has some value whether of style or subject. In any case one must never argue in order to persuade but remember, as a solemn

warning, when dealing with the sick "let no man turn from your door wearier than he was before." To open up new fields of interest is the most satisfying of all the duties of a hospital librarian. We meet those who do not know what an interesting subject biography can be, or that anything other than fiction can be fascinating and absorbing. They think essays and poetry are highbrow and beyond their ken, and what a splendid surprise awaits them when, as often happens, they find themselves caught in the meshes of some of the world's masterpieces and discover how simple and easily understood the language is, leaving something to remember and dwell upon after the book is closed.

There are those who know, without persuasion, that books are their best friends in a hospital. A patient long confined to a quiet room in a naval hospital and suffering more from great weakness than actual pain said, "A sick body means a sick mind so I try hard to read what I know I ought and not to slip." One could almost guess that this type of man would prefer some form of biography above anything else. He does. It is a pleasure to show him the finest the library has to offer and to step into his room at the end of the day to discuss them. His is one of many cases of that kind, and they make the day's work seem more worth while. Concentration upon the patient one is talking to until he is, for the time, the only person in the whole ward, will often bring out an understanding of books and a knowledge of them that no superficial "Good-morning,-how-are-you-to-day -would-you-like-something-to-read?" attitude, with one eye and ear already alert for the next bed and its occupant, could ever accomplish. The appearance of leisure becomes an asset.

Reading for pleasure just to pass the time and for pure entertainment is never to be frowned upon in hospital wards. Humorous stories are popular when a patient is convalescing, and the surgical wards are the greatest fields for them. A group of men expecting operations and recovering from them are about the gamest collection of people in the world. They just adore making light of their condition, however beset by fear or pain they may be. The writings of such men as Mark Twain, Irvin Cobb, D. O. Stewart, Will Rogers, Ring Lardner, Robert Benchley, Heywood Broun, and Stephen Leacock are constantly asked for, and I am delighted to say *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* and the dear essays of Charles Lamb still have their devoted readers even in these hurried days. Dickens always pleases, although writers in our own day who write such long novels are usually considered too wordy to bother with.

With those of necessity inactive in hospital beds, who must enjoy their action vicariously, the perennial Western story, the good thrilling sea yarn, the tale of adventure, true or imaginative, and the more impossible the better, all vie with each other for popularity. The action demanded in the story is in direct ratio to the inactivity of the patient. Mystery and detective stories have the same interest with the sick as they do with so many of the well at this time. The appearance of all book shops and book advertisements would indicate this fact, even if one had never seen the readers absorbed, positively immersed, in mystery stories.

When a man has to lie for weeks or even months with weights attached to his legs he enjoys visitors and the companionship of those about him. He may play games, cards or checkers, and even do some light handwork but his main resort is apt to be reading. Only through the medium of books can he get far away from his surroundings. Occasionally, as in the heart wards, there is need of supplying books, not too exciting. My experience has been that these cases are satisfied with something quite serene, often poetry in fact. I always take plenty of poetry to these patients and find they like it. With some soothing book of this kind, the patient will often slip deep down in beneficial sleep. Refreshment of the spirit is closely related to comfort and relaxation of the body. What could be more sleep-inducing than lines like these, which a patient read in translation, of *Mistral's Mireille*, later calling for books of travel and description in Southern France with its marshes, mulberry trees and olives:

> "The plain of Crau lay mute and still
> Into the distance stretching till
> It lost itself in sea, and sea in the blue air,
> And swans and lustrous water game
> Flamingoes with their wings of flame
> Over the stagnant waters came,
> Seeking the lingering gleams of daylight there."

Gloomy books should be avoided as far as possible for hospital use but those which are contemplative without being morbid are to be commended as most delightful reading for many patients who do not care for more stirring literature.

In that little circulating library, the first in this country, instituted by Benjamin Franklin and of which he was once librarian, "any civil gentleman" was permitted to "peruse the books for four hours weekly" but only the "Library Company of fifty who paid for the privilege were allowed to take them out." Contrast that with conditions in this twentieth century. Now books are taken to those physically unable to come for them, and quite without regard to whether they are "civil gentlemen" and certainly four hours a week would be considered a little inadequate for the perusal of books in a well-regulated

hospital. I am sure the patients would say so.

Too many minds are like weedy gardens with many weeds of prejudice, doubt, or sensational reading to be uprooted, before the process of planting seeds of good reading will become profitable. But we are immediately concerned with the curative effects of good reading, and must realize that even those who cease reading, upon their return to normal health, have profited by their contact with books while in the hospital.

In the Library of the Veterans' Administration Hospital, San Francisco, California

Hospital librarians are expected to produce any sort of book for life's guidance from the cradle to the grave, and after. And they very nearly do. A shy young man, himself quite ill, asks what to do for the baby with the croup and says, "I didn't like to ask the ward doctor." Another wants a cook book with all the latest ways to cook fish, which does seem an unattractive subject for a sick person to dwell upon. Still another inquires hopefully for something on embalming, that being his own line of business. One day a rather troubled young man asked me in a whisper, for some book about Heaven, explaining that his wife never felt satisfied over what exactly happened to their dead baby. "You know what I mean, what God has the kid doing now, toys or what?" This question was put to me by a nervous patient, "Oh, Miss, what is insomonia?" (with the accent on the second O). "I can't find it in the dictionary and the doctor says it's what I've got, and it keeps me awake nights trying to guess what it is anyhow."

I was asked seriously by a man who had once swallowed a pin if I could find a picture of a pin in the human anatomy as, said he, he had a queer pain sometimes and wondered if he could "locate it in a picture" of someone similarly afflicted. This man also did not like to ask the doctor, I suppose. We do not, however, make a habit of furnishing our shelves with "doctor books" as they often call them for the very reason that it is better for them "to ask the doctor." Books on cookery and undertaking are not plentiful and those upon Heaven are not very satisfying from a perfectly literal point of view. But these questions are only a few of those asked day by day by patients who find in books a defense against their fears and worries.

Opinions expressed on reading in general are frequently cheerful and breezy. "Say this readin's sure swell to pass the time." And this, "I like a book with some style into it, know what I mean?" What he did mean was a book called *Ridin' Kid from Powder River*, an all around thriller, but what he meant by style is still a question. In contrast to this was the comment, "If I could just absorb everything that's in these books, and keep it, I'd say I'd done something with my time in the hospital." One young sailor remarked nonchalantly, "Oh, yes, I read Robert Louis Stevenson, but I don't like his books, they're too obvious." A patient said he would have to take several books to keep him awake in order to take turns with the others at waking up his neighbor "who made a gnawing noise like a porcupine" (only he said "noring") "when he slept that kept some of them awake." Another use for a hospital book.

A book called *Humorous Hits* called forth this apologetic remark, "There are times when our ward gets pretty noisy and a fellow can handle this stuff a hundred per cent better than deep stuff." One old man who wanted to re-read *Les Miserables* said, "But I'll just skip the sewers this time." The big dictionary slammed shut with this wise statement. "Well the more you know the less you know but some folks don't even know that." I wonder. I wonder if this description of Dreiser's *American Tragedy* would be recognized. "I guess you haven't got it, but it's a nice book about a boy who ran away from home and all like that."

On one occasion I was first mystified and then convulsed with silent laughter when an apparently intelligent man returned *Pilgrim's Progress* within an hour of borrowing it with the complaint that it had nothing in it about the Pilgrim fathers and the landing of the Mayflower. Days spent in hospital libraries are never dull, and with all the sad side of life one sees it is legiti

mate to have one's sense of humor stirred now and then.

Where every bed has its radio connection, as here, it is a general brightener of wits and responsible for many requests on many subjects. Crossword puzzles still have their fans. Mr. Vizetelly's talks on words cause many a discussion on the use and pronunciation of words. Encyclopedias, dictionaries, books on how to make or to play various things are in daily demand. Books on science, music, art, and travel, lives of men, both great and small, prize fights, and other sports, and books about the World War are only a little less popular than fiction of all kinds. A patient came to me today to get Longfellow, which he wanted for its translations, saying that he is French and his wife part Spanish and part Portuguese so they are learning each other's languages and read these translations together with pleasure and profit. He wants to memorize their favorites and surprise her on his homecoming.

We have always those who will read only new books and we have those who stopped reading about thirty years ago and prefer to read those same books over again. It seems a sort of vacation to them recalling their good, old times. And there are the very young men whose acquaintance with books began and ended with high school days. After years of hospital library work among soldiers, sailors, marines, and veterans of the Civil War, Indian Wars, Spanish-American, and the World War, my only answer to the frequent question "What do men read in the hospital" is that variety, not sameness, is the keynote of their tastes in literature. They read of "shoes and ships and sealing-wax and cabbages and kings."

Charging Books in the Wards. Veterans' Administration Hospital, Northampton, Massachusetts

Adapting Bibliotherapy to the Patient's Needs in the Changing Social Order

By FLORENCE SYTZ

School of Social Work, Tulane University

IN MANY WAYS this is a queer subject for me to be talking about, for I am neither a bibliotherapist nor an "expert" on the "changing social order," and the fact that I have consented to speak on this topic places me, I fear, in the class of one "J. H. Doyle of Wisconsin and Chicago Universities, an educator, reader and lecturer," who according to the *American Mercury*, "gave a talk to the high school pupils this afternoon. His subject was 'Why Some People Succeed and Why Others Fail.' He also talked to the lower grades on 'The Flags' after which the entire school assembled in the gymnasium and listened to him as a ventriloquist." Since I do not wish to pose either as a ventriloquist or as a pseudo-expert, I am telling you in the beginning that my approach to the topic is simply that of a social worker, and so you can discount any or all of what I have to say as bias common to my profession.

In going through the meagre literature on books for the sick, I discovered that some librarians and social workers have at least one point in common, a point that will serve as a basis for departure. Many of you will recall the correspondence that appeared in *The Saturday Review of Literature* between Mrs. Jeannette Stern,[1] librarian of the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, and Miss Isabel Dubois,[2] director of libraries, Washington, D. C., in which Mrs. Stern stated that sick people read just what they do when well, and to which Miss Dubois replied:

> "To say that sick people read just what they do when they are well is missing . . . the entire point of the question, for each case needs individual treatment, and you cannot give a blanket prescription." Miss Dubois goes on to say that, "Books used indiscriminately with the sick are often injurious. The man who has just had his tonsils out may read anything he wants, but the one who has tuberculosis will not improve on a diet of too exciting detective stories or anything that is likely to raise his temperature."

In short, Miss Dubois maintains that if books are to be used as therapy they must be carefully selected to meet the patient's needs; that bibliotherapy, like social case work, is individual therapy. The problem, however, becomes increasingly complicated when we remember that all tuberculosis patients do not behave alike, and that even detective stories, particularly the dull ones of which there are a goodly number, may have a sedative instead of a stimulating effect upon some patients. For if we grant that books arouse emotions, we must remember that the same book may arouse different emotions in different individuals.

The fact that patients with the same disease may react differently to the same stimulus is only our first complicating factor. The second factor, equally difficult, is the fact that a patient may not desire, may even refuse the book dosage that we have so carefully prescribed for him. For example, take the old gentleman who insisted upon doses of terror, rather than the mild pleasant reading prescription his nurse wished him to take. This old gentleman, who has excellent eyesight, has in addition a determination to read nothing but newspapers, and in the papers he reads only reports of hold-ups and like crimes of violence. These send him into ecstasies of fright. His nurse has tried censorship both by scissoring his copy and by reading aloud only the calmer and more ennobling items, but under this process he visibly droops and withers, and thrives it would appear, on his self administered daily dose of terror.[3] Now whether he really thrives or not is a difficult point to determine, since he has already reached the ripe old age of eighty-six, but he does nevertheless illustrate the fact that the reading prescription to be effective must not only be wholesome but in addition the patient must prefer, must even desire, this wholesome prescription.

So much for the problem, the question is what can we do about it. We can, I believe, get a clue as to how to adapt bibliotherapy to meet the patient's needs by considering how a similar problem is being met in the field of juvenile delinquency where an attempt is being made to adapt recreation to meet the juvenile delinquent's needs. Here we assume that a wholesome recreational prescription will be an aid in curing juvenile delinquency. Here too, we have found that the patient may refuse to take the prescription. The boy whose delight it is to steal automobiles may turn up his nose at the suggestion that he substi-

1 *The Saturday Review of Literature*, January 17, 1931, p. 540.
2 *The Saturday Review of Literature*, February 14, 1931, p. 687.
3 *The Saturday Review of Literature*, February 14, 1931, p. 687.

tute for this activity membership in a boy scout troop. We have also found that even if we are strong enough to force the dose down him (to get him to attend the boy scout meetings) that the dose may not have the curative effect we anticipated. In short, we have learned that a dose of recreation is only an effective antidote for delinquency if the patient wishes to take the dose. The prescription must fit *his* needs and desires as well as *our* theories regarding therapy. Obviously the first thing to do then, is to discover, if possible, what he thinks his needs and desires are. To do this Miss Claudia Wannamaker, of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, has worked out a recreational interview.[4] Such an interview consists of questions, which, if answered by the patient, furnish a picture of the child's play life and interests. On the basis of this information, together with material regarding the child's physical, psychological and social make-up, a prescription is written for recreational therapy. Such a prescription, taking into account as it does the child's desires as well as his needs, has been found to be an aid in the curative process.

I believe that much the same procedure is necessary, if bibliotherapy is to be adapted to meet the patient's needs. In such a procedure the physician, librarian, and medical social worker must cooperate. You must know everything that it is possible to know regarding your patient, his physical condition, his intellectual attainment and ability, his interests, along with everything that social workers include under the phrase "social background." Without this information, without this study of your patient as an individual, as well as a disease, you cannot write a successful prescription for bibliotherapy any more than you can write a successful prescription for vocational or social therapy. There is no short cut, there is no way of writing a successful blanket prescription.

And now I find that I have done nothing about the second part of my topic, how to meet the patient's needs in a changing social order.

As I said in the beginning, I am not an "expert" on the changing social order. All that I know about the social order is that from the beginning of time it has always been changing. I find this no cause for alarm, on the contrary, from the little I know of history, I rejoice that this has been true, and moreover since I am a social worker my hope is that change in the social order will continue. Regarding this social change, my problem, your problem and the problem of our patients or clients is identical, namely, how to keep abreast of the change. So when we talk about adapting bibliotherapy to meet the patient's needs in a changing social order, we are really talking about education, or rather a revision in education, so "that a new type of mind will be cultivated appropriate to our present knowledge and circumstances."[5]

Books are asked not just to serve as therapeutic agents, but as educational instruments. We wish to re-educate as well as to cure, or we wish our cure to be commingled with re-education. Again, I believe, the answer is the same, in order to achieve this the patient must desire to learn, and in order to get him to desire to learn we must devise means of discovering and of stimulating his curiosity. Now we are not all curious about the same things, but it is, I believe, safe to assume that we are all curious about something, and so if books are really to become therapy they must serve as food for this curiosity. And here again I am simply saying what I have said before, namely, that a blanket educational prescription cannot be written for our patients, for the only prescription that will work is an individual prescription, a prescription that will take into account the patients' ability, desires, curiosities and interests. And when we have taken these things into account, I believe, that we will find that we have also written a prescription that will fit the patients' needs.

4 Wannamaker, Claudia. The Recreation Interview. *The Family*, October 1929, p. 181.

5 Robinson, James H. *The Humanizing of Knowledge*. p. 65. Doran. 1923.

Books Point the Way Out

We cannot cut the school and libraries and thus short-cut our way out of the depression. We must continue to invest in human resources. We must liberate and develop the untapped energies of the mind and spirit. We cannot pinch our way out. . . . Longer book lines in the libraries will mean shorter bread lines on the streets. It is good that we can turn from closing banks to opening books and from the falling of stocks to the flights of the imagination.

——FRANK P. GRAHAM.

Hospital Libraries and Public Library Participation

By ADELINE M. MACRUM
Formerly Librarian, Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh

IN THESE DAYS of social unrest and insecurity, it is a hopeful sign to see the growing interest of all classes of people in books. John Cotton Dana once said there is only one solution of all social problems—increase of intelligence and sympathy, and that "among the things which continually make for happiness, order, and prosperity in the community, count the library as one."

Nowhere are intelligence and sympathy at greater premium than in hospitals. Nowhere (except in prison) is a book so great a boon. The right book at the right time has often been the turning point from illness to convalescence. Dr. Gerald Webb of Colorado in his paper: "The Prescription of Literature," gives us a modern physician's idea of the importance of reading. He quotes, among others:

The Library at Norfolk, Virginia, Naval Hospital

> The case of a "patient on a trying rest régime, to whom the lights of Broadway had been her only joy, who was one day found watching a garden spider. Interest was at once awakened when she was told that this spider would create two webs a day, that the females of some species devoured their husbands after the nuptials (this may have reminded her of life in New York), and that some spider mothers give their infants daily sun baths."

As a result of this interest in nature and books about nature, the patient began to improve first mentally, then physically. What has this to do with public libraries and librarians? It has much to do with many librarians who are carrying on very successful extension work in their local hospitals. In 1931, Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy, then chairman of the American Library Association Hospital Library Committee, gave three reasons why public librarians should be interested in hospital work:

> "First, the hospital offers the public library an excellent opportunity to extend its adult education program; second, the hospital library affords one of the best avenues through which friends may be gained for the public library; and third, through bibliotherapy, or treatment by reading, the public library shares in restoring and promoting the health of the community."

Fourteen to a minute is the rate at which the hospitals of the United States are admitting patients, says the American Medical Association. Over seven million were hospitalized during 1931. These people are just as much members of your community when they are sick as when they are well, and if ever they needed books they need them now. There is no public library so small that it cannot help a little in this civic responsibility.

Much excellent hospital library work is now being done both in this country and abroad. Before discussing the situation in Pennsylvania, I should like to sketch for you the international picture and the national one. There is at present a world-wide hospital library movement, with two committees, one functioning under the International Federation of Library Associations, and the other under the International Hospital Association. Mrs. Marjorie E. Roberts of London is executive secretary of both of these hospital library sub-committees. If you have not read her article in the August 15 issue of *Hospital*

Talk given before the Pennsylvania Library Association at its annual meeting at State College, Pa., October 14, 1932.

Management, "Libraries for Hospital Patients the World Over," I think you will find it stimulating. England has 2,000 hospitals of all kinds which are supplied with books by the Central British Red Cross and Order of St. John Hospital Library. Books are distributed sometimes at the rate of 6,000 volumes a week. The service is free, the hospitals occasionally paying the postage. Books are secured by gifts from the public. The librarians are chiefly untrained volunteers. In Denmark, the public libraries are in charge, giving the hospitals both books and trained service; the hospitals make some financial contribution. German hospitals, as a rule, have so far had to organize and staff their own libraries. Swedish hospital libraries operate under a state grant. Where the public library supplies the books, the library receives the money; where the hospital runs its own library, the hospital receives the grant. Quite a number of other countries are making progress in establishing the work.

In the United States, as we all know, hospital libraries first became widespread as the result of the war work of the American Library Association. Notable pioneers before that time were McLean Hospital at Waverly, Massachusetts, the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, and the work begun by the Iowa Library Commission, all of which commenced in 1904. The Veterans' Administration and the Navy Department have continued the work of the A. L. A. with our soldiers, sailors, and veterans, and the American Library Association is now developing library work in civilian hospitals. An unpublished survey made in 1931 under Miss Pomeroy's chairmanship reports that the hospitals in thirty-four states have both books and library service from public libraries, whereas in a few states the hospitals receive books only, and seven states have no such service at all.

Pennsylvania is neither last nor least in the hospital library field. In the *Library Handbook* issued by our State Library Extension Division, you will find the results of a survey made this year which reached practically every hospital in the state. It is significant of the general interest taken in the matter that that lowly instrument, the mimeographed questionnaire, was able to draw one hundred seventy-four replies out of a possible two hundred six. Fifty-one hospitals replied that they had no library service of any kind. A number of these wrote for information on how to organize libraries, or how books could be secured from public libraries. One hundred twenty-three Pennsylvania hospitals have some sort of library service.

I realize that an initial survey of this sort is very incomplete and cannot fail to contain a number of errors. I hope that if I have omitted any names from the following list, some one will supply them. According to my records, the following public libraries in Pennsylvania are giving hospital service: full service, that is, both books and librarian, Dubois, 1[1]; Easton, 1; Harrisburg, 1; New Castle, 2; Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 4; Sharon, 1—part service, or books alone: Allentown, 2; Erie, 1; Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 2; Punxsutawney, 1; Reading, 1; and Kingston, 1. This means that twelve public libraries are serving twenty-two hospitals, and that only thirteen hospitals (out of two hundred six) are having the benefit of the personal visit of the librarians.

How are the libraries organized in hospitals not served by public librarians? In two ways—either through volunteers, or through the hospital personnel. Nine hospitals in Pennsylvania employ their own librarians, which is the ideal way from the hospital point of view, provided there are sufficient funds to pay for trained and experienced service. Unfortunately, at the present time, hospitals the country over are so hard hit financially that many which would prefer this method have had to abandon it. Where there is no hospital librarian, we find the social service department in many instances operating the library, or the nurses, the occupational therapy department, record room clerks, the hospital shopper, and that newcomer, the hospital hostess. In tuberculosis sanatoria it is frequently one of the convalescent patients who is in charge. Twenty-two hospitals confessed they had the books but no one at all was looking after them.

The Ladies' Auxiliaries used to be the prime movers in hospital library circles. In thirteen Pennsylvania hospitals they still hold sway. I believe their interest can be better utilized in raising funds for new books and equipment than in the actual conduct of the library. Of late years, the Junior League and Junior Aide girls have been volunteering for library service in many communities. Ten Pennsylvania hospitals reported their activities. In some instances they give very satisfactory service, but as a rule it is apt to be uncertain; fixed hours and fixed duties do not appeal to young society buds, nor do they know or care much about library methods.

It is my conviction that the most satisfactory service, apart from having a trained librarian on the hospital staff, is that given by the public librarian to the hospitals of her community. Apparently there are many Pennsylvania cities and towns that have never attempted such service. Their budgets and limited personnel would prohibit the undertaking, they say. The only answer to that is the old saying: "You never can tell till you try," and the successful example of efficient work being done by similar towns round

[1] The number indicates how many hospitals are served.

about. In our state, leaving Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh out of the picture, if Easton, Dubois, Kingston, New Castle, Sharon and the rest can do their share of hospital work, so can you.

Sioux City, Iowa, the pioneer in public library hospital service, has published a pamphlet on how to organize this work. Sioux City has a population of 79,183; the public library serves all institutions, hospitals, jails, etc. of both city and county, twelve in number. The total institutional circulation for 1931 was 69,822. Miss Rose O'Connor, the hospital librarian, is also doing a very splendid piece of work with the four Nurses Training Schools there, in preparing and supervising the required reading in the curricula.

Mr. C. W. Sumner of Youngstown Public Library came to that city from Iowa, the pioneer hospital library state. It is only to be expected that he should bring with him the same enthusiasm in developing this extension work in Ohio. Youngstown, with 170,000 population, reaches eleven hospitals and institutions; the 1931 circulation to these was 51,196. June Johnston, hospital librarian, writes in 1932:

"I feel, in spite of the depressing year, that the actual therapeutic and recreational benefit derived from our hospital library service has been a great aid in reducing the mental hazards in the institution—greater than ever before."

Miss Gertrude Edwards, head of the hospital division, Cleveland Public Library, was kind enough to outline for me her hospital policy. In 1931, she circulated 112,203 books in thirteen Cleveland hospitals.

"My first contact," said Miss Edwards in her letter, "is with the superintendent of the hospital, sometimes at his invitation, but more often on our own initiative. It is most important to secure his interest as well as that of the superintendent of nurses with whom we have very close connection as the work develops. I feel that the enthusiastic cooperation of the hospital staff is the most reliable asset a hospital librarian can have. . . . We make weekly visits to each hospital and have weekly book deliveries. Books not found usable are returned each week so that the collection is kept alive. We start our collections with about twice as many books as there are patients, plus the number of staff members and employees."

The American Library Association recommends three books per bed, except in very small hospitals, which should have more. A fixed appropriation of at least $1 per bed per year for new books is also advised. In a few Cleveland hospitals there is a clerical worker who is trained to give out books in the intervals between the librarians' visits, keeping an accurate record. In each hospital, some member of the office force assists in looking up overdue books. On each visit, Miss Edwards leaves a list of the books not returned with the nurse in charge of each division. Few books are lost.

Before installing hospital service in Cleveland, there is a regular contract drawn up which both parties sign. This agreement may be terminated upon due notification by either party. The library agrees:

(1) To furnish a collection of books relative in size to the number of the staff and to the number of patients.
(2) To exchange the books frequently enough to keep the collection vital.
(3) To furnish a librarian the necessary number of hours, one day each week, to issue books, consult with the staff, direct and stimulate reading and study.
(4) To honor requests for specific titles or material on any subject.

The hospital agrees:

(1) To furnish locked cases and suitable location for the books and a book truck for the transportation of books in the hospital.
(2) To advertise the library collection very generally among the staff and to promote the use of books in every way.
(3) To cooperate actively with the librarian to prevent loss of books.

Without some such businesslike arrangement used successfully in Cleveland and elsewhere, and without the enthusiastic support of both the hospital superintendent and the superintendent of nurses, one can accomplish little in any hospital. With these, all things are possible. You may have to overcome a certain amount of indifference or even prejudice in high places, you may have to "sell" the idea to your hospitals, but the work is well worth doing.

Hugh Cumming, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, recently said: "No single welfare measure exceeds in value that of a library for hospital patients." Dr. Harvey Cushing, Professor of Surgery at Harvard, remarked: "No hospital which has due consideration for the welfare of its patients should be without a library for their purposes." And so I might quote, *ad infinitum*. Suffice it to add only this: librarians have always been known for the high quality of their civic consciences. While a noteworthy beginning has been made in hospital library work in this state, it is really only a beginning; much more remains to be done, and in spite of bad times, much can be done today. On one point all hospital librarians are agreed, and that is in the pleasure and inspiration they themselves receive from their work. It is a public service of a very special kind because you give not only of your books but of your sympathy, your tact, your patience, your whole personality. As it is written in the second oldest book in the world, we read:

"Live, therefore, in the house of kindliness, and men shall come and give gifts of themselves."

State Institution Libraries

By ROBERT WOODMAN
Superintendent of Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, N. Y.

"MEDICINE for the Soul" we are told was the inscription over the Library at Thebes, and why not this medicine as an integral part of our ministration to the sick? General hospitals are providing it. The Massachusetts General Hospital appointed a librarian in 1910, and invented the book cart to carry books to the bedside. In the Horton Memorial Hospital at Middletown, as in many other such hospitals, a considerable library has been accumulated and daily book service instituted by volunteer young ladies eager to do a service. The Federal Hospitals have their work thoroughly organized under professional librarians. Let us see what they do at Northport. Dr. George F. Brewster, medical officer in charge, writes:

Nothing Stops the Book Truck at the Veterans' Hospital, Camp Custer, Michigan

"The library here is under the direction of a chief librarian, who supervises the work of the various Veterans' Administration hospitals and whose office is at Washington, D. C. The hospital library is directly responsible to the medical officer in charge. The professional staff consists of a trained librarian, a trained assistant librarian and an attendant. The duties of the attendant are to take the patients to and from the library and to keep the same in order.

"The library is open from 8.00 A. M. to 7.00 P. M. every week day, including Saturday afternoons and from 12.30 to 4.30 P. M. on Sunday. The personnel hours are from 10.30 A. M. to 1.30 P. M. and from 3.30 to 4.25 P. M., and during this time the staff members and the parole patients are in the library, whereas, during the rest of the day and evening, closed ward patients are making use of it. The patients of the closed wards are brought to the library in details during the morning, afternoon or evening for an hour or more at a time and, during this time they read papers, magazines and books and select reading material to take back to the ward. On the average the daily attendance is 130 patients, forty-five of whom are patients who are on parole, coming voluntarily to the library, during their spare time. A very small percentage of personnel make use of the library, as library services extended are only a privilege to those living on the station. The librarians devote their time to serving patients.

"The circulation is about 2,800 books a month; one third being non-fiction and two-thirds fiction. The librarians go on the wards with book trucks to make personal contacts with patients, circulating books to those who do not have the opportunity of making direct use of the library, as, for example, the patients in the isolated ward for tuberculosis, to nurses and attendants on wards, and to leave magazines for the ward day rooms."

The daily routine of this library may be found set forth in greater detail in the U. S. Veterans' *Medical Bulletin* for February, 1931. The penitentiary at Atlanta is reported as the first Federal prison to have a full-time librarian, but provision has been made for the appointment of a librarian at each Federal prison and reformatory. Last year $1,000 was spent at Atlanta for fiction and a larger appropriation made for the next year. The Federal Government is building up in each institution local collections of books and it is proposed to add a strong central collection at Washington containing books too expensive for individual prisons and to be used in all institutions as required.

The special commission to investigate prison administration and construction in New York State in their report "An Educational Program for New York State's Penal System," presented to the Legislature in January, 1932, recommended an institution library of not less than 2,000 volumes carefully selected to serve a three-fold purpose, of recreation to the inmates, textbook material for the school, and general reference, and that the head teacher should give reading courses from the library and should utilize certain volumes as textbooks in specialized instruction in cultural subjects, combining the school, library and auditorium into a cohesive unit in the administrative set-up of the prisons.

Presented at the Quarterly Conference at Albany, Mar. 16, 1932.

The American Library Association has for some time had a committee on the Extension of Library Service to Hospitals. This committee wrote early in 1931 to each state library agency in the United States. Twenty states have each two or more cities in which hospitals receive service from their public libraries or have libraries operating as independent units within the hospital, and some hospitals now conducting libraries of their own are helped by the city library in the establishment of the work.

Left: *A Corner of the Patients' Reading Room, Veterans' Administration Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia.*

Below: *The Veterans' Administration Hospital Library at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.*

California is reported to have an extensive system of county libraries which extends assistance to hospitals in their districts. In New Jersey the Public Library Commission gives to institution libraries supervision, aid and advice both by letter and by personal visits and extends to them the privilege of borrowing books for study and serious reading and to supplement their own stock. In some counties in New Jersey there are county libraries which give additional aid listing the institutions among its regular branches for visits and book aid.

A relation of this sort exists between the Utica State Hospital and the Utica Public Library. Dr. Hutchings writes:

"So far as the patients' library is concerned we have a most satisfactory arrangement with the Utica Public Library. Some years ago the librarian offered to take charge of our library and to supply books for it free of charge. One of the assistant librarians comes to the hospital one afternoon a week, personally issues and accounts for books to patients and employees, and she herself carries the key to the bookcases. About 300 books are kept on the shelves and these are renewed from time to time, fresh books being brought from the library to replace them. We have had no occasion to buy books for the Patients' Library for a number of years, but we do make good the damage to and loss of volumes which, however, amounts to only a few dollars a year. The circulation of books among patients and employees has steadily increased since this arrangement was entered into. The circulation for the last three fiscal years was successively 3,750—3,882—and 4,699."

To learn what our state institutions are doing I have written to the superintendents of each State hospital and State school, and to the physician-in-charge of each licensed private sanitarium, with a capacity of more than fifty patients in the State of New York. I acknowledge the prompt and generous answers upon which I shall draw freely, with little attempt at individual acknowledgment. All of the well established State hospitals and State schools have libraries varying from a few hundred volumes up to 6,274.

At Middletown, as records show, the library dates back to 1877 when the population of the hospital was 128 patients. Dr. Selden H. Talcott, in the first annual report of his administra-

tion for the year ending November 30, 1877, says:

"During the year a portion of the sum of $2,500 appropriated for library and medicines, has been expended in the purchase of necessary medical and other works. The medical library has been enlarged by the addition of a careful selection of such works as are most needed in the study of mental and nervous diseases. The general library for patients consists of a series of histories, biographies, novels, poems and such other light and pleasant or humorous works as were deemed likely to exert the most beneficial influence upon those for whom the library is designed. This collection has been carefully accumulated and we now have over 700 volumes of new works comprising an extensive range of the most interesting modern literature. A sufficient sum from the amount appropriated has been reserved that we may make further additions as we become acquainted with the best among current issues. This library forms a most interesting and valuable feature in our asylum. The new books have been eagerly sought for by the patients, and their perusal has been a happy means to both entertainment and instructive diversion.

"Aside from the regular purchases the library has been augmented by the presentation, from friends in New York, of a considerable number of magazines and periodicals."

The work of the library received a further advance when on August 30, 1889, the trustees received the proceeds of a bequest of $3,000 made by Lenora S. Bolles of Garden City, N. Y. In a letter acknowledging this benefaction a committee of trustees say:

"The gift will be devoted to the erection of a building to be a part of our institution and which will be known as 'The Lenora S. Bolles Memorial Hall.' It has been discovered that one of the most pressing needs of the asylum is such an adjunct memorial hall with its well-filled shelves."

Two years later the report describes the New Library Hall as a one-story structure in imitation of the Greek Parthenon with a single main room 22x30 feet. It has since accommodated the patients' library, but is now of insufficient size to serve well as a reading room for its sidewalls are lined with books and its floor space crowded with stacks. The accession book shows the library to have received 12,560 books. Many of them have been worn out and discarded. Some 5,881 volumes remain on the shelves in the main library.

For twenty years or more this library was under the direction of William B. Ewer, a cultured man, and patient at the hospital, who administered it, and conserved its treasures as a labor of love. In 1912 he was definitely assigned as librarian, given attendant's wages and so continued until his death in 1917. This was the library's most prosperous period. I find it recorded that in 1913, his circulation was 13,336. Later years brought less efficient librarians and shrinking circulation, so that now it is back again on the voluntary basis with a circulation of 4,843, in the nine months of the present incumbent's reign. This library, such as it is, has been built up almost without expense to the State. Occasionally a few books have been bought, including for example, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, but mostly its accessions have been donations. February, 1932, was a good month—250 books and 563 periodicals were received. The magazines came mostly from friends at the hospital, and in Middletown. The latter telephone and ask that the State Hospital mail-car call at their homes for their donations. The largest number of books now come from the Thrall Library in Middletown, which frequently donates duplicate copies of books—mostly fiction—that have been in great demand for a few years back. Recent months have seen accessions from the Denton Library, which has been discontinued, in a nearby village, and such of its books as the Thrall Library could not use have in turn been passed on.

The Hudson River State Hospital reports a separate library building with 6,274 volumes. Binghamton and Manhattan have libraries, and Willard and Kings Park have special attendants under the occupational therapy department, and Central Islip has a trained librarian in the occupational therapy department. Harlem Valley has a librarian in view. The largest circulation among the State Hospitals is reported from Hudson River, where the library is in charge of an intelligent patient; 9,898 borrowers registered during the year. Of these 8,135 borrowed books of fiction. The library there is used by patients, by employees and by the staff, and it seems eminently proper that the library in any of our institutions, so far self-contained as they are, should serve the needs of all. In other hospitals patients' collections of books are in charge of employees conveniently at hand. For example, a medical and statistical clerk or supervisor acts as librarian.

The hospital library need not be the only source of books. Local public libraries are accessible to most of the State hospitals and my inquiry indicates that they are extensively used by patients and employees. I know that in Middletown a number of patients, who are given permission to go down town, have library cards and that they are welcome visitors there. In several institutions the employees have shown independent library enterprises. The employes' clubs at Harlem Valley, Kings Park and Middletown, at least, have their own libraries. The first charges two cents per day, the other two lend books to club members without charge, except a fine for keeping them too long and these clubs subscribe for popular magazines and daily newspapers which are available to employees in the club reading room.

All of the libraries seem to have leaned heavily upon donations. The State librarian, who has been asked to advise on book lists in State hospitals, deplores the meagreness of book purchases, and the 1930-31 report states that the State library has been called upon for approval of lists only from the Gowanda, Rochester and Willard

State Hospitals. Brooklyn, however, reports purchases from book sales, and Central Islip patronizes second-hand sales of either local circulating libraries, when they are closed out, or of large organizations in New York whereby they can obtain large numbers of slightly used books at greatly reduced rates. They have tried membership in the Literary Guild, Book League and Book of the Month Club but find it more satisfactory to buy these books separately as not all of their selections are suitable for the patients' library. Central Islip has 3,000 victrola records in its collection and the Rome State School maintains a library of phonograph records with 2,000 accessions per year. The purchase and circulation of phonograph records is a function that can be well combined with the circulation of books.

Middletown and, as far as my information goes, hospitals generally, have neglected to subscribe to current magazines and have depended upon donations of second-hand copies. The Buffalo State Hospital is an honorable exception and subscribes to a representative list of seventeen publications, monthlies and weeklies, covering a wide range of interests. Six of these publications, *American, Colliers, Good Housekeeping, The Ladies Home Journal, Popular Mechanics,* and the *Saturday Evening Post* are subscribed in two copies each. These magazines are distributed to the different services. Central Islip reports a small periodical room.

All of the private institutions are alert to the value of books. The smaller ones manage it more on home than on institutional lines, but Bloomingdale has a full-time librarian and a library budget for the year of $1,750. One thousand dollars of this amount was spent for magazines and newspapers. Besides one of the Board of Governors has presented a fund from which more valuable books are purchased, and expenditures from this fund were $242.58 in the last fiscal year. Patients and their friends donate books and some left unclaimed about the halls are placed in the Library. Bloomingdale has also an extension car which goes through the halls to carry books to patients not otherwise able to make selections. Patients with ground privileges are able to go to the library to read or exchange books and the librarian's program includes parties of perhaps a dozen patients at a time to include many who do not have the privilege of going to the library alone.

At Rochester the central library has been distributed and the books placed on the wards, and at St. Lawrence the book collection is distributed to ten wards. Last summer Buffalo broke up the central library and sent from fifty-five to 120 books in steel bookcases to each of several wards. Many of the hospitals maintaining central collections of books have minor collections to serve the interests of certain wards, as convalescent cottages, farm colonies, tuberculosis wards or wards for disturbed patients who do not have ready access to the central library facilities. Most of the hospitals think that these collections are changed from time to time. Our own used to be changed oftener when we had a full-time librarian to keep the matter in mind. This is an attractive idea and worthy of further development.

Donations of magazines are, we find, very welcome. Elizabeth Pomeroy, chief of the library section of the central office of the Veterans' Bureau, referring to contributions of surplus literature from the attic says: "Personally it is my opinion that as a hospital librarian for a few years in Chicago I did more than any mayor has done to clean up the city." We do not feel just that way about it and find it desirable to have a good supply of illustrated magazines, not necessarily the latest issue, and especially women's magazines, to send on the wards for the use of whomever cares to look at them and with no obligation to return them to the library. Most wards have patients who will sit down and look at the illustrated magazines but who will not read. When the magazines become soiled or torn they are thrown away.

A great deal has been said by librarians following Edith Kathleen Jones, who has written for twenty years indefatigably upon this subject, about selection of books for hospital libraries. The opinion of these librarians is that "it is quite necessary to avoid what might excite horror or fear, to omit all accounts of murder or suicide and to exercise care that nothing should be included which sets forth the methods of self-destruction or the motives leading up to it, that all should be pure, just, lovely and of good report," and that if what the patient reads takes away his faith or hope or fills his mind with sordid thoughts it does him definite harm. In 1923 the American Library Association published a book by Miss Jones, *The Hospital Library,* containing appropriate lists of books: fiction, history, biography, travel, short stories, poetry, and juveniles —all have their place. Our own shelves of juvenile fiction have their full share of readers. Dr. Vaux suggests selection of books by the younger teachers who may be nearer the viewpoint of their pupils in the State schools. Mystery stories, if wholesome, and western stories are among the best available. It is generally agreed that religious books are to be used with care, and that books on mental hygiene are to be prescribed individually with as much care as any other remedy. Isabella DuBois, however, in *Hygeia* for January, 1932, points out that, as a solace for the sick, literary excellence is a minor consideration and that veritable trash which the public library may not consider a justifiable expenditure of

funds may be just the book needed for the sick man, whose very weakness demands something easy for him to read; and one of the State hospital superintendents writes: "Personally, I cannot see that it makes any difference what a patient reads, if he will only sit down and read. I have never yet known of a patient becoming upset over anything that he read." My own experience is that he is something more than half right. Mostly we are contending with a loss of interest which leads us away from reading and, generally speaking, what will entertain the patient will do him good. I recall that years ago the librarian at Middletown had a few books locked up in his closet which he thought unsuitable, but when I went to look for them recently they were no longer segregated but are no doubt back upon the shelves and if they have done any harm I have yet to hear about it. Now set aside as dangerous only three books are to be found, *Point Counter Point,* quarantined for its contents, a second book side-tracked because the present librarian does not like the author's name, and the Revised Version of the English *Bible,* which she regards as sacrilegious. She will circulate the King James version only. I suspect that my own criteria or years may not be as important as we think, but clinic physicians and physicians on admission wards think that they see patients whose psychologic and psychotherapeutic reading has been definitely detrimental to them. Other lists to aid in selection are appearing from time to time—thus in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, Vol. 53, 1928, is a list of 500 books for the hospital library by Sarah Doris Lamb, who points out that illness does not materially change a person's taste. Alice A. Crosby, in the *Medical Bulletin,* Veterans' Administration, for December, 1931 discusses selecting books for neuropsychiatric patients and offers suggestions concerning recent authors.

No one expects that the experience of the Veterans' Bureau neuropsychiatric hospitals nor that of the prisons or reformatories can be adopted bodily in our large State hospitals for the insane nor in our State schools for the feeble-minded. To begin with something that many people might not think of—the average age of State hospital patients is about fifty-two years. A clear majority of them have reached the presbyopic age and can read books only with the aid of glasses. A fraction of these can and will take care of their spectacles. The eyes of another fraction have been fitted but they leave their glasses about so that they are usually locked up in the nurses' care, and a greater number are hopeless prospects for the intelligent use of such help to read. Eighty-five per cent of the patients at Middletown have been in the hospital more than three years. The largest number of readers is found among the paranoid conditions and the milder cases of dementia praecox included in this group which nevertheless is predominantly composed of personalities regressed to levels much more primitive than that of reading. Besides a great many, even if both literate and sufficiently alert, have never learned to read voluntarily and it is too late for them to change their ways. Prisons retain for months and years men with full mental activity and young enough to desire to educate themselves but it is rare that the educational motive enters into a State hospital reading program, for very soon after a patient can apply himself to serious study he is ready to be discharged. I know one patient who has been studying Greek for two years, but such application is an exception.

Lights are poor for evening reading in our older buildings and the new fireproof type of building, as I know it, is built around the large day-room and dormitory giving the patient little privacy for reading or anything else, and no safe places to put his book between times, except as he leaves it in the care of his nurse who already has a good many things to do and who may or may not sympathize with the contemplative life or the pleasures to be found in books. Nevertheless, there are, in all, many patients who appreciate an opportunity to read and a few who desire to study. Some reference works should be in every State hospital library and the proportion of serious books withdrawn for circulation compares favorably with that of public libraries in general.

Some of us long ago made a good start in the library field. The library may have been for long periods an orphaned step-child but it has been with us and the books have been a resource to, we do not know how many, convalescent patients or have filled the vacant hours of those who have been compelled to remain within our gates. Doubtless we might have done better. Miss Jones told us in *Modern Hospital,* as long ago as 1922, what she regarded as the four essentials of a hospital library:

1. An organized central library as charming and homelike as it can be made.
2. A librarian with personality, knowledge of books and of library technique.
3. An annual appropriation sufficient to buy new books as published.
4. Exclusion of morbid, gruesome and unwholesome literature.

Library work has a natural alliance with occupational therapy. Both are means of building up and maintaining the personality of our patients and of supplanting destructive tendencies by constructive aims. Both serve to entertain the patient and perhaps to teach him enough at the same time to help maintain his interest. One means is better adapted for one patient and the other for another patient and both often can be advantageously concentrated upon the same individual. A good start has been made in this direction in several of the State hospitals and

such appears to be the logical line of development. But it should not be overlooked that library service has become a profession of its own with a four-year college course to teach it, or one or two-year courses for those who already have college degrees and that the University of Minnesota has even offered an extra year of training for the hospital librarian. If the library is to do all it can, not every charming occupational therapy teacher will do as librarian. The library should be guided by someone with knowledge of books and interested to devise means of approach to patients; our physicians should become as much interested in what their patients read as in their occupations and amusements, and our nurses and attendants intrigued to help those under their care with their reading. Already at Bloomingdale Dr. Raynor proposes to extend the usefulness of their library by increasing as fast as possible the personal contacts of the librarian with the patients.

The need for a better reading room at the library is mentioned by several of our correspondents and some of them stress the advantages of access to the stacks. Binghamton includes in the library a table and a place to write letters, and Utica a radio, both of which may be desirable in a ward sitting room but might be doubtful blessings in a library actively functioning as a reading room. Lists of books, especially new books, can be printed and sent through the wards—one suggestion is that the list be in the form of a bookmark. Library training for student nurses and monthly talks by the librarian are suggested. The library book-cart might help in some places, or would be of little service in the absence of elevators where few wards can be visited without going up or down stairs.

Another natural affinity between the occupational therapy department and the library lies in the binding and repairing of books. Several of the hospitals have already developed this work to a greater or less extent and some do very satisfactory binding. It is urged too that the occupational therapy department is in position to solicit books. At Brooklyn those desiring to do something for the hospital are often told that a few of the latest books or subscriptions to popular magazines would be acceptable. Every such magazine that comes into the ward becomes in a little while something that can be used by other patients as well as by the subscriber. Subscriptions to newspapers by or for patients can also be encouraged and one nurse, appreciating the preference of her patients for pictures, buys the *Daily News* and takes it in regularly to her ward. Where books have been bought for patients money has been found in the amusement fund, in interest on patients' balances, in store funds or has been provided by sale of articles made in the occupational therapy department.

Nothing has been said about the medical library, but Drs. Kirby Russell and Ross in their 1924 Report on the Medical Service of the New York State Hospitals have discussed it. The hospitals are operating on the lines suggested in that report and testify that their requisitions for medical books and magazines have been uniformly met by the Department of Mental Hygiene.

In closing I repeat some of the things that we might do as opportunity and means appear:

1. Make contact with local libraries for establishment of hospital branches, for loan collections and for donations of surplus books.
2. Be on the alert to provide suitable quarters for the libraries we have, including reading rooms that will be attractive to convalescent patients and the intelligent group among our more permanent residents.
3. Interest the staff of the hospital including physicians, nurses, attendants and occupational therapists in the library that they may think to suggest appropriate reading more often to patients to whom it may be of value.
4. Take more pains in arranging that parties of patients, who might like the library, are made up at regular times and taken there to make selections.
5. See that the library gets a share of the money available for cultural or amusement purposes instead of diverting all of it to radio, moving pictures, baseball or ice cream.
6. Provide for direction of the library as intelligently and resourcefully as possible.

He ate and drank the precious words,
His spirit grew robust;
He knew no more that he was poor,
Nor that his frame was dust.
He danced along the dingy days,
And this bequest of wings
Was but a book. What liberty
A loosened spirit brings!

—EMILY DICKINSON.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 15, 1933

Editorials

SOMEHOW EVEN the depression does not seem to depress library meetings either quantitively or qualitively. This season's midwinter meetings at Chicago brought together five hundred people for a varied program which included thirty-six sessions of which some twenty were with closed doors, barring out those not members of the group as Doctor Hill acting as critic pointed out. There is a reason, however, in fact two, the meeting of "large librarians" which was especially interesting and was originally organized to give those responsible for the greater public libraries opportunity to discuss their problems separately, and to make possible exchange of views in informal debate which is no longer practicable in meetings of hundreds of listeners. Of course the idea can be carried too far and it seems rather unnecessary to ban those who might profit by the discussion. Old timers regret constantly that the Conferences have taken on so wholesale a character that the old discussions are no longer practicable in them, and it is this which has made them rather a forum for speakers of note from outside, in place of their own professional leaders, to edify the assemblage.

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THAT THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is to become the medium of the retirement plan worked out by the committee is the best possible arrangement. Though one life insurance company boasts rightly that it is as strong as the rock of Gibraltar the Metropolitan Company has the stability of a Continent. Its broad base, its enterprising welfare work, its admirable administration all give assurance of success provided that in this time of depression sufficient numbers of the elder librarians whose salaries are still intact can spare the margin to insure their future comfort. Mr. Brigham's committee is to be thanked most thoroughly and appreciatively for its excellent work. At the other end of the scale the Committee on Salaries has an unhappy outlook to report. The graduates of library schools especially of the last two years have been hard put to find a job, the first time for years that the demand has not equalled the supply. The necessity is becoming more and more evident that the schools must put the brake on admission and undertake to train only those who are so especially qualified for the work that they are likely to find jobs even in the hardest times. This is indeed an unfortunate outlook for the immediate future, but we have to make the best of the restricted opportunities for service.

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THE LIBRARY of Congress, which had already passed the four million mark for books alone, continues its astounding progress at the present rate of a million volumes every six years, which will give it a total exceeding five million before 1940. The Russian national library at Leningrad had been previously recorded as having four million volumes, but this included not only books but various other items which, if counted in our own national library, would increase its figures today to a total of probably not less than seven million. This extraordinary progress has been accompanied by an equally extraordinary extension of the functions of the national library so that its leadership in the library world is alike in quantity and quality. The nation has reason to be proud of it, and the Congress testifies its appreciation of the library which still bears its name by adequate appropriations even in this period of depression.

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WHILE IT proved not possible actually to publish the biography of Melvil Dewey which Grosvenor Dawes has had in progress for the past year on December 14th, the anniversary of his birth and but one year from his death, that work, so important in the history and literature of libraries, has now been published and will have the sympathetic attention which it deserves. Mr. Bostwick reviews the work for the readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and there could be no more welcome appreciation and comment than from his pen. Mr. Dewey's birthday was appropriately celebrated as Founder's Day at Columbia University in the school with which in old Columbia College he started the entire library school movement and which after its removal with him to Albany came back to its birthright in connection with the great university of which it is now a part.

NO FIELD of publishing has been of late years more wisely, successfully and profitably developed than that of juvenile literature of the best kind. This has been due largely to the cooperation of libraries with the publishing and retail trade and the inspiration which the libraries and the public have received from Children's Book Week, the award of the John Newbery medal and other "modern improvements." Many book publishers appreciating the possibilities in this direction drew upon the best class of children's librarians to come into the publishing field and put their ability and experience at the service alike of publishers, libraries and public. In some cases these heads of publishing departments are so highly regarded by the libraries that publications which bore the imprimatur of a house could be safely ordered and were ordered in advance in reliance on the judgment of such experts. The expert guidance of these editors to the authors who had talent to use in the field of books for children has had a significant and observable influence on the books now available for American children.

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IT USED to be the policy in retrenchment to drop those of best pay first, but it was presently discovered that this kind of retrenchment crippled a working organization when retrenchment could be replaced by development. Some publishers, as a feature of necessary economies, have been dropping such expert advisers. It has been particularly hard that those who had won distinction and good salaries as children's librarians, and thus been promoted to more remunerative posts of wider influence should thus be dropped and perhaps the unwisdom may be recognized before it is too late. In one case, at least, a leading children's librarian, whose work had come to an end in one retrenching house, has been promptly seized upon by another publisher as one of the best means of combating the depression. Children's books are peculiarly good property because a new set of children and readers are constantly growing up and, though books of the year may in a measure lose their vogue, they must, from time to time, be replaced by new printings, in confirmation of which any number of books from *Little Women* down could be instanced.

Library Chat

AN ITEM in a recent issue of *Time* regarding the death of one "Forrest Spaulding," resulted in many inquiries about the well-known Des Moines librarian. In order to reassure his many friends, Mr. Spaulding submits the following:

"I, Forrest Spaulding, now residing in Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, in a state of good health and in a state where the tall corn grows, hereby certify that 'the death of one Forrest Spaulding' as reported in the magazine *Time* was, fortunately for me, not the death of two Forrest Spauldings. He who was reported dead, though a bearer of a most illustrious name can in no way be confused with the signer, since the magazine described the dead man as Forrest Spaulding, 37, an understating of either the age or waist measure of Forrest Spaulding of Des Moines, Iowa.

FORREST SPAULDING."

This is followed by a properly executed jurat, so we guarantee the authenticity of the information.

——*Gaylord Triangle.*

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A LIBRARY, I reflect, is a topsy-turvily companionable place wherein we are enfranchised to consort with, and may even deliciously patronize, our superiors. Under its club privileges the most sluggish in spirit may presume to dismiss Caesar as the primal liar among all war correspondents, or to deride Cyrano to his deformed face (in the form of a frontispiece), or to jeer at the great Frederick's French verse-making, with a frankness which common prudence denied to these quick war men's flesh-and-blood contemporaries. A library is a republic, an economically neutral republic lying between the belligerent kingdoms of good and evil; and it entertains large embassies from both neighbors amicably. A library is time's lockbox, reserved for time's chief treasures; a library is a zoological garden wherein thoughts which were once wild now live without zest in their neatly ticketed cages; and a library is also a pathological exhibit of dreams very badly damaged during the throes of birth.

Yet other analogues occur to me. But above all a library is a retreat in which no fret nor any trouble may long endure; if we preserve low thoughts in its sanctuary, there is no excuse. So inflammable indeed is the nature of a ready reader that, for my part, I find two minutes' labor in the proper pages will suffice handsomely to inflate me with religious awe, or with patriotism, or with the most broad-minded sort of philanthropy; nor is there any other beneficent virtue which a library will not lend to its frequenters gratis.

——BRANCH CABELL, *These Restless Heads.*

Librarian Authors

MRS. ELIZABETH RODHOUSE CREGLOW, Assistant Chief of the Library Section, Medical and Hospital Service, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., was born in Wellington, Ohio, which is about thirty-six miles from Cleveland, and here attended both public school and high school. Her aunt, Miss Julia Rodhouse, was librarian in Wellington when she was a child and she spent much of her time in the Library. She says as she looks back on these years she can see that her aunt had many ideas on library work, particularly with children, which others have developed since then. She graduated from Oberlin College with Phi Beta Kappa honors and, during these years, had not only the privilege of working in the Oberlin Library with Professor Root but also of studying bibliography under his instruction. Her first full time position was with the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library in a social settlement, the Council Educational Alliance. Later she worked in the Main Circulation Department and the Order Department and then went to the Library of Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, to take charge of the Reference Room. While in Cleveland she studied at Western Reserve Library School.

Her work has always been more or less interrupted by periods of staying at home, often because of illness in the family and later because of marriage. However, she says: "I feel that these interruptions have been of benefit rather than otherwise; that librarianship is a profession in which no experience, as well as no amount of education, is lost." Later work included some time in the Oberlin College Library and the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Public Library; organizing and cataloging the Library of the Schauffler School of Religious Education and Social Service, while studying and doing publicity writing there; reorganization of the newspaper library or "morgue" of the *San Antonio Express*, where she also did some feature writing for the *News;* work in the War Risk Insurance Bureau during the War; Army work in the libraries of Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D. C.; Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver, Colorado, and in Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and also as Hostess at Fitzsimons; and over eight years in Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration) Hospital Libraries at Legion, Texas, Oteen, North Carolina, and Edward Hines Jr. Center, Hines, Illinois. She was transferred to Washington and her present position in November 1931.

Mrs. Creglow has been writing ever since she can remember, but the first money she ever received for writing was when she was in high school and received a $25 prize given by a magazine for the best essay on a missionary subject. Her publications (more than half of which have been published under the name of Mary Elizabeth Rodhouse) include about fifty poems published in *Outlook, Youth's Companion, Ohio Farmer, Michigan Farmer, Kindergarten Primary Magazine, Home Department Quarterly*, and others. Five of her poems have been reprinted in anthologies.

Elizabeth Rodhouse Creglow

The Fairy Phlox and Other Verses was published by Badger in 1931. Most of her published verse has been for or about children and Miss Eulalie Osgood Grover of *Overall Boys* and *Sunbonnet Babies* fame says about this book: "These poems will surely meet with a quick response from every child, big or little, who loves the mysterious 'Make-Believe World'." The dedication of the book is "In Memory of My Home and Those Who Lived and Loved and Played and Dreamed There." The father and mother in the book are her real father and mother and most of the folks in the book are real folks. She says that if it had not been for her mother's encouragement and her love for flowers the verses would probably never have been written.

A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting

A. L. A. Council

THE principal theme of the Council of the American Library Association during its two-day conference (December 29-30) in Chicago was Popular Government, Social Welfare, and Libraries. A total of 473 librarians registered for the Midwinter Session.

Thursday morning Essae M. Culver, chairman of the Committee on Chapters and Sections, presented the following recommendation: "Your Committee on Chapters and Sections recommends the discontinuance of the Training Class Section upon the request of the Section, believing its functions to be a duplication of the activities of other committees." This recommendation was passed by the Council.

Frank Leland Tolman of the Extension Division, Education Department, New York State Library, introduced the problem of "Popular Government, Social Welfare, and Libraries" with the following statement:

"The world-wide efforts to reduce public expenditures threaten the continued existence of public institutions and activities which are considered the evidences and the main support of civilization. Are these institutions and activities as important as we have thought? Can local, state, and provincial governments afford to continue their programs of education and public welfare and the extension of these programs into rural areas? Is it desirable for the cultural and social agencies to work against a universal acceptance of a materialistic philosophy? To what extent do such agencies have a common purpose? Can and should they present a united front for a continued existence on a reasonable basis? What, from the point of view of society as a whole, are the library's *essential* services?"

He then presented a drama portraying the Mayor, the business man and the taxpayer meeting together to discuss the problems of a typical City. As Mr. Tolman is not only a citizen but a public official he knows those people whom we describe as public servants or as bureaucrats, as our mood dictates. He outlined the normal functions of government as an instrument for the achievement of a higher general state of common well-being, he noted the primary reason for the existence of libraries as a public service and indicated the constant and vast extension of public activities and functions. Then he considered the critical present situation of all these factors of well-being, namely, government and social welfare and libraries and gave some idea of our present welfare status and the reason for this condition. (Paper in January *A.L.A. Bull.*)

Following Mr. Tolman, William L. Bailey, professor of sociology at Northwestern University, presented a paper on "Does the Library Need Deflation?" His viewpoint was that of a sociologist, not a librarian. He said in part: "The question before us is briefly, perhaps—'Does the library need deflation?' My answer—even more briefly—is 'No.' The public library is worth saving, and richly deserves saving, for its honorable record as a public institution, and especially in view of its possibilities at a time like this. The public library, now, needs inflation, not deflation. That is easily proved. We have—so to speak—been rebuilding our community house, but have forgotten to put the roof on it. The foundations are now badly cracked, because we very largely neglected the superstructural features. That's how we got this way—as I see it. Perhaps I see it this way because I am neither a business man, nor a librarian, nor, in fact, anything except that omnivorous creature called a sociologist, and a special student of community organization. Vision is one of the most needed factors today and the library helps to supply that vision. Our leaders read too little. The masses read too little. We have lost perspective on life and social progress. The public library could do much to maintain the democratic tradition and facilitate a sound social mobility." Mr. Bailey's address will be printed in full in the February 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The discussion was continued by Carleton B. Joeckel who presented the point of view of the political scientist. His address follows:

Mr. Joeckel's Address

The temptation is strong to begin this governmental view of the public library by observing that the political scientist and the expert in public administration have only very recently *discovered* the library. The presence of Dr. Tolman as our introductory speaker makes it impossible for such a statement to pass unchallenged, since he has been a part of the government of our greatest state too long and knows its distinguished library record too well to permit such liberties with history. In his article in the January *Bulletin*, he alluded to the establishment of a system of public libraries in New York nearly a hundred years ago. Indeed, it was in 1827 that a practical political scientist, Governor DeWitt Clinton, first suggested this system of tax-supported libraries connected with the schools. Another statesman-administrator who was several times Governor of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, played an important part in the founding of the Boston Public Library, speaking of the library as "the finishing hand in the system of public education." And coming down

to December, 1932, many of you have doubtless noted that a recent Governor of New York, in a widely commended plan for the reorganization of the government of the city of New York, has duly provided places in his department of Education for the three public library systems of that city.

And yet, in spite of these and numerous other examples which time does not permit me to cite, it is in a very real sense true that students of government, both theoretical and practical, have given surprisingly little attention to the functions and objectives of public libraries. When a textbook of almost 600 pages on municipal administration, used in the training of future municipal officials, devotes less than one page to libraries, and when a long and detailed survey of social problems and social planning, published in 1932, discusses at length the subject of adult education and the proper use of leisure time without once mentioning the word "library," one may be permitted to wonder what their authors really think about libraries.

But we are safe in saying that this situation is rapidly changing; more and more the political scientist is including the library in his view of government. Permit me to venture the opinion that his analysis of the library is likely to be more penetrating, more critical, and more discerning in vision and in imagination, than is that of most librarians. These professors of political science and of public finance, this steadily growing group of trained experts in public administration, will not fail to appraise the library with competent analytical judgment. They appreciate more clearly than the librarian why the library's back is against the wall; they know better than he the real significance of the boycott against government which the library world is feeling so definitely. They have a broad and comprehensive understanding of the acid test of necessity and achievement to which every governmental activity is now being subjected. It will not take these honest but friendly critics long to discover both the strength and the weakness of the library as a part of the governmental structure.

Almost instinctively, these men tend to ask certain questions about libraries. It is my task today to suggest what some of these questions may be. It is more than likely that librarians will spend much time in answering many inquiries similar to these in the next few years.

The first and most fundamental question is not new, but in recent years the librarian has rarely been obliged to answer it. Better for him, perhaps, if he had! Briefly, it is this: Is free public library service really a proper and necessary function of government? We are today in the midst of an interesting but difficult stage of speculation about the relative importance of the various governmental services. Lincoln Steffens has recently described this as a "cycle of self-examination." Apparently no wholly logical and workable formula for the comparative evaluation of the functions of government is going to be found, and it is likely to be the old story of "devil take the hindmost," with great variation in results in different communities.

Just where and how the public library will come out in this inevitable struggle for existence will often depend on the cleverness of library boards and librarians in rough-and-tumble argument before city councils and other appropriating bodies, as well as on the public support which may be rallied around the library banner. This very "Citizens' Day" sponsored by the American Library Association is a natural attempt to organize such support. But right here the librarian finds himself face to face with a fundamental difficulty. He needs a thing which he does not have,—namely, an adequate appraisal of the results of the service he is rendering. Such an appraisal, if it could be presented in a form at once authoritative and interesting, would probably be the best argument for continuing library service at its recent high-water mark. Unfortunately, the existing tests, the so-called standards of the effectiveness of library service seem to the political scientist almost entirely quantitative, and lack the qualitative meaning he would prefer.

Any thorough attempt at a real appraisal of the results of library service in a typical American community probably seems to the average librarian a task of such difficulty and such magnitude as to be almost hopeless. Yet such surveys and appraisals are fairly common in other fields; one of them, *Middletown*, is known to all librarians. If a similar survey could be made in a single well-selected city it might serve as an example which could be used by all libraries alike. Is it not possible for this Association to find a library Robert and Helen Lynd and funds to finance them?

The second question will probably be this: Has the public library a real *platform*—a definition of its purpose and of its vital necessity so brief and so simple that it will appeal to citizen and administrator alike? Some of you in this audience may know the answer to this question, but certainly the average librarian of the average American public library does not. I doubt very much whether A. L. A. Headquarters knows it, and I freely confess that I do not. It is true but not particularly helpful to say that the library has been swept along so rapidly and so easily by the great and rapid expansion of governmental functions that the formulation of such a platform has seemed unnecessary. The result is that the day of the library's first great testing finds the American Library Association still de-

bating whether the library is for all the people or only for some of them, whether it shall supply books of ephemeral interest to its readers or leave such books to the tender mercies of the rental libraries, and so on. Am I going too far when I say that I doubt whether any other activity of government is as vague, as indefinite, and as generally inarticulate in defining its purpose and its proper field of service and in telling the world at large about its achievements as the public library? For some reason, the librarian seems much less sure of his ground than the school superintendent, the police chief, the city engineer, the public health officer, the director of public recreation, or almost any other municipal officer one might name.

To sum up on this point, the great need of the library is a brief and appealing platform which may be used over and over again in the daily press, in municipal journals, in talks before clubs and organizations of all kinds, and in public and private discussion in every city and town throughout the country.

Next, there is the eternal question of finance. It will not require much research to disclose the fact that many librarians are not interested in financial statistics; rather, they are inclined to feel that the quality of their work is tainted and contaminated by too much analysis of costs. The modern administrator, on the contrary, likes figures and uses them regularly as one of his administrative controls. Naturally the financial expert will have many questions to ask about libraries,—questions which the librarian will often be unable to answer.

The basic question here, however, is not one of detail, but of policy. One hears it over and over,—why should the public library be protected by a separate tax levy, distinct from the general municipal levy? The librarian will be ready with many answers to this question, but his best arguments will leave the financial administrator cold because *he* is striving earnestly for the centralization of budget-making and tax-levying powers. With the whole general property tax system apparently crashing about our heads, the financial expert will hazard the opinion that the librarian is fighting a losing battle, both as to the correctness of the theory of such separate taxes and as to their practical utility as producers of revenue.

Again, the financial expert is keenly interested in the possibility of putting the library on a service cost basis. Can the library be run like the city water department, the street railway, the telephone company, or the gas and electric company, with all costs paid for by the actual users of the service? At least one expert has seriously suggested this way out for the library, and a number of public libraries are already experimenting with the idea in a partial way. This plan is so attractive that it seems only fair to warn the librarian that he must endeavor to understand its full significance. He must be prepared to meet the suggestion boldly and with complete statistics at hand as to its effect on his library.

One other financial matter must be mentioned in summary form. Up-to-date officials spend much time in analyzing governmental costs, not merely the complete costs of certain services, but more particularly the unit costs of doing certain specific kinds of work. In this respect the library offers an almost virgin field. Obviously the librarian must be prepared to answer questions about unit costs; if he be wise, he will be forehanded with his data.

Finally, the political scientist comes to a group of questions affecting the governmental organization of the public library. Just where does the library belong in the structure of local, county, or state government? Here again the political investigator encounters the traditional desire of the librarian for independence from the rest of the government. Very much as in the case of separate taxation, this attitude of aloofness will not meet with much sympathy from the student of government. As a matter of fact, is it not somewhat curious that the public library, a democratic institution if there ever was one, should seem so fearful of democracy in its legally constituted form? In this era of experiment and change in the forms of government, perhaps the best defense of the library will not be found in continuing its struggle for separate and preferential treatment, but rather in so thoroughly demonstrating the value of its service that its position will be secured by the weight of public opinion.

One of the most significant and interesting phases of present-day experimentation in governmental organization is the proposal to reduce the number of units of government and consequently to increase their size. This question is being studied and agitated in many states, and with respect to many public activities. The library is not too well prepared, either with respect to existing laws or with respect to the genuine interest of librarians in the question, to play its part in the changes of this sort which are surely coming. True, there are county library laws in most of the states, but county libraries will not solve the problem of enlarging the unit of library service in all cases, by any means. The typical public library unit is still so small and so weak as to be seriously lacking in administrative efficiency, and the area it serves is unnecessarily circumscribed. Moreover, the typical librarian is not as vitally concerned as he should be in changing the situation. I will not

say that the librarian has been selfish in this respect, but rather that he has been so absorbed in the library problems of his own town or city that he has overlooked the fascinating possibilities of expansion of the units of library service. Unless I am greatly mistaken, there is going to be plenty of opportunity for unselfishness, perhaps also for the sacrifice of personal ambitions, when libraries begin to take really advanced ground in this vitally important question of enlarged units and equalization of service. Sweeping changes in the complicated structure of local government are being recommended on all sides. The public library must adapt itself to them.

In conclusion, let me remind you that I have been trying to present the point of view of the political scientist; I do not say that my own views as a librarian would always coincide with those I have suggested. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the librarian has much to learn from the student of government and that the two are likely to find a common ground of mutual understanding and interest. When some of the apparent conflicts have been thoroughly explored and adjusted, it seems reasonable to believe that there will still be a place for the public library as a part of government, perhaps a better place than we imagine possible in these evil days.

The discussion was concluded by Michael F. Gallagher, chairman of the Trustees Section; Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids; and Gratia Countryman of Minneapolis.

On Friday morning the Council met for a second Session. Harold F. Brigham, Chairman of the Committee on Annuities and Pensions, presented the following report and resolution, which were passed by the Council:

Retirement Plan

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been selected by the American Library Association to underwrite a retirement plan for librarians. There are approximately 30,000 librarians in the United States who are, or may become, eligible for participation in the plan. The plan provides for retiring annuities resulting from payments by the library staff, or from payments by both the library and members of its staff and is intended to provide at retirement such income as the contributions make possible.

Sixty-five will be the normal retirement age, but with the employer's consent earlier retirement may be arranged, provided contributions to the plan have continued for at least ten years.

Approximately 5 per cent of salary monthly will be the contribution required. The minimum monthly payment regardless of salary will be $3. Lump sum payments may be arranged. The amount of retirement annuity will depend on the employee's age at entry into the plan, sex, and amount of total contributions.

Options for those who may withdraw from the plan prior to retirement and provision for transfer from one library to another are covered in the plan.

In case of death before retirement all of a member's contributions will be returned to his beneficiary. In case of death after retirement any excess in the amount of the member's total contributions over the amount of the annuity he has received will be paid to his beneficiary. Provision for a continuation of annuity payments to a dependent for his or her further life-time, if a member's death occurs after retirement, may be made.

Resolution

WHEREAS the Executive Board has adopted the Retirement Plan formulated by the Committee on Annuities and Pensions, and authorized by the Council, and

WHEREAS the Secretary has executed the Contract with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with the approval of the Association's attorneys and of the Executive Board, to the end that the Retirement Plan is now fully available to the profession.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the American Library Association:

(1) That the A. L. A. Retirement Plan is recognized as a vitally significant benefit to librarianship, serving as it does an outstanding personal need of individual librarians and a very serious economic and social problem of libraries of all types and all sizes:

(2) That the importance of the opportunity afforded libraries and librarians to obtain the benefits of a safe and sound retirement plan at especially advantageous cost calls for the serious consideration of all library boards and librarians to the end that wide-spread adoption may be achieved at an early date with the resulting large benefit to the profession at large.

Charles H. Compton, Chairman of the Committee on Salaries, presented a report on the present situation in regard to unemployment. He gave a brief digest of findings and stated that 227 librarians reported 1044 unemployed librarians in their cities; in thirty-two library schools, 1177 graduates were unemployed. Of the 1177 unemployed graduates of library schools, 70 per cent were from 1931-1932 classes. Six library schools reported larger enrollments this year. At the present time, Mr. Compton reported, there are fourteen librarians available for every library position. After June, 1933, it is conservatively estimated there will be twenty-five trained librarians available for every position. These findings based on answers to questionnaire sent to 286 libraries—those listed in June A.L.A. *Bulletin* Salary Statistics—227 libraries answered.

The following resolution, submitted by the

Board of Education for Librarianship and the Committee on Salaries, was passed by the Council:

That data on unemployment among librarians be collected annually as they have been for the past two years and that a report on the unemployment situation be made to the Council as long as an abnormal oversupply of librarians continues;

That the Council request the cooperation of the Junior Librarians Round Table in the efforts of the Association to find a solution to the unemployment problem which especially affects the younger members of the profession;

That the Council recommend for the consideration of the Executive Board the appointment of a Committee on Unemployment and Methods of Relief for Unemployed Librarians, or that these duties be delegated to an existing committee;

That the Council, in the light of recently collected data showing that 32 library schools reported 1177 unemployed graduates, go on record as in favor of the radical reduction of the enrollment in library training agencies by placing greater emphasis upon personal qualifications and experience before admittance.

The Statement by the Committee on Recruiting, read by Franklin K. Hopper in the absence of E. J. Reece, Chairman, was incorporated in the minutes of the Council, but no formal action was taken. A condensation of the statement follows:

Committee on Recruiting for Library Service

In the judgment of the Committee on Recruiting the year's employment conditions point to steps which should make possible eventually a re-statement of the claims of librarianship as a vocation. These steps would call for collaboration and action on the part of all sections of the profession; and should proceed from underlying facts, both as these facts existed in the expansion period and as they affect the present. The profession as a whole might contribute to stabilization by sponsoring a nation-wide scrutiny of personnel needs, and by promoting a movement which would encourage and aid individual agencies to forecast and systematize their programs over periods of years. Libraries and librarians might retard possible demoralization of service in time of stringency, facilitate recovery from it later, and diminish the likelihood of its recurrence by a more general adoption of internal schemes of service; and might participate more fruitfully in the discriminating selection of candidates for library schools if they would assume more completely the responsibility involved in the answering of reference inquiries from library schools. Library schools, once the steps referred to above have been taken and the prospective field conditions have been defined, should see that they are correct as to number, capacity, academic level, admission requirements, graduation standards, faculties, equipment, and practice generally.

The Committee believes that conditions call not for palliatives or for momentary adjustments but for utilization of such known measures as would safeguard library service; and then for a finding of facts and for whatever review of programs the facts may indicate. Only by such means can employment conditions be made more constant, and those concerned with recruiting be enabled to give the confident and dependable advice which consideration of a life-calling requires.

The resolution on the Reduction of Public Expenditures, which had been passed by the Trustees Section, was read by Carl H. Milam and passed by the Council. The report and resolution follow:

Reduction of Public Expenditures

The continued existence of a democratic society depends upon the maintenance of those educational, cultural and social institutions which have been created to promote general education and wholesome living. The service of such institutions must not be destroyed.

The need for economy is recognized. In many cities, counties and states the unit cost of governmental services can and should be reduced. All taxing units should be required to live within their incomes except for permanent improvements and emergencies.

A wholesale horizontal cut applying to all departments and activities is one of the least desirable ways of reducing, for it cannot be assumed that all departments are equally efficient and all activities equally important. Before reductions are made there should be a study by disinterested specialists and citizens to determine (1) what cuts can be made without limiting important services, and (2) the relative importance to the public of the various activities. We will welcome such investigation of the institutions and activities we represent.

We pledge our cooperation to forward-looking public administrators in their efforts to find permanent solutions for the taxpayers' problems, through the complete elimination of the spoils or patronage system in all governmental activities where it exists; through the improvement of the personnel; through the reorganization of areas and functions of government; and through improved methods of taxation. The elimination of waste should precede any curtailment of socially useful services.

Increased Demand for Library Service

Libraries were created by our democratic society in order that every citizen might have throughout life the means of self-education.

More people used libraries, more books were borrowed from libraries and more books were used in library reading rooms in 1932 than ever before. Sample reports from thirty-three cities representing only one-tenth of the total population of the United States show that the number of books borrowed from their libraries in 1932 was 81,663,423, an increase of 37 per cent since 1929.

Economic and social insecurity has led men and women to attempt to understand through reading the fundamental and current problems which confront them as citizens. Books on the business of earning a living are in great demand. So also are the books of many kinds which contribute to the maintenance of a spirit of hope.

Library expenditures are a small part of the public budget. With few exceptions libraries have been operated without extravagance, with an intelligent regard to the public interest and the tax-payer's burden. It is nevertheless the duty of library administrators to re-evaluate the library's services in terms of present conditions, to distinguish sharply between essentials and non-essentials, and to seek new ways of carrying on the most necessary activities at the lowest possible cost.

Libraries are more needed today than ever before. There is much to learn which was not taught when the present-day adult was at school. Never was the average adult driven to the printed page and to the library so repeatedly in order to become reasonably well informed about matters which are of vital concern to him. In the interest of an intelligent, understanding citizenship the library's essential services must be maintained.

The following resolution was passed by the Council:

Resolved, That the statements on Reduction of Public Expenditures and Increased Demand for Library Service be adopted by the Council of the American Library Association; That they be given wide publicity; That all library boards in the United States and Canada be invited to adopt them and to give them local publicity;

That the officers of the Association be requested to solicit the cooperation of other national and regional educational, cultural and social agencies and organizations for good government, in developing, adopting and promulgating a citizens' platform in consonance with the statement on Reduction of Public Expenditures; and that library boards be requested to seek similar cooperation on the part of local groups.

Samuel H. Ranck gave a brief talk on the "Dollar per Capita Libraries in Time of Depression." It happened that December 30, the day this talk was given, was the eleventh anniversary of the dollar per capita resolution adoption by the A. L. A. Council. The concluding business of the Council meeting was a report of the Committee on Cooperative Cataloging by Keyes D. Metcalf, Chairman.

Regulations in a College Library

THE FIRST essential of a college library is, I think, to make every student feel that he is privileged to ask for what he wants or is interested in. A course of lectures to Freshmen at the beginning of each term is invaluable. The type of course given, however, may not be sufficient to teach the student how to find what he is looking for, and he should feel free to return to the librarian if he is not successful. Often if a Freshman is told to "Use the card catalog," he goes away without getting what he needs. Direct him to the catalog, of course, but make him feel that if he needs assistance it is his privilege to ask for it. Students are very appreciative and the majority of them do not object to rules that are just and uniform. Regulations should be as liberal as possible, but the rights of any one group ought not to be infringed upon by any other group. It is important for university work that any material in the Library be available to the student for use in the building. There is no reason, so far as I can see, for faculty members and their families not to pay fines on books used for general reading. Graduate students should have no privileges over undergraduate students, as to length of time books may be kept out. The idea of making all books due at a certain time before the holidays is particularly opposed by the students and by me. Most university libraries are open every day and books could be issued on a two weeks (or seven day) basis. Students constantly go home for the week end and a book is just as likely to be lost at this time as during a regular holiday. If the book is due during a holiday, the student is responsible for that and can either return the book before leaving, mail it in, or have it renewed before going away. At every registration all fines or payment for lost books should be collected. The chances are that a student who is dropped from college would not bring his book in on account of reading a sign "All Books Due Dec. 18." The only difficulty about issuing books on a two weeks (or 7 day) basis is in the case of seniors. Usually a library demands that their records be clear before leaving college. This would necessitate an exception to the rule. Isn't it a little discourteous, anyway, to a senior to decline to allow him to take a book out on the eve of his graduation? Perhaps it would be better to charge the books lost in this way to profit and loss!

——SARAH LAMAR

Increase In Reading Since 1929

(Shown in Reports from Sample Libraries in Thirty-Three Cities)

LIBRARIES	Population	Circulation 1929	Circulation 1932	Increase Volumes	Increase Per Cent
Saint Louis	821,960	3,390,545	4,316,766	926,221	27
Baltimore	804,874	2,491,174	2,920,000	428,826	17
Boston	781,188	3,930,068	5,600,000	1,669,932	42
Milwaukee (& county)	725,263	5,103,509	6,411,000	1,307,491	26
Pittsburgh	520,817	2,855,283	4,250,000	1,394,717	49
Cincinnati (& county)	589,356	3,355,948	4,588,141	1,232,193	37
Buffalo	579,700	3,105,172	4,227,000	1,121,828	36
Washington, D. C.	488,000	1,561,621	2,559,252	997,631	64
Minneapolis	464,356	3,146,379	3,928,539	782,160	25
Newark	442,337	1,919,083	2,783,989	864,906	45
Kansas City	399,746	1,853,757	2,360,980	507,223	27
Birmingham (& county)	399,713	1,205,872	1,802,846	596,974	49
Seattle	365,583	3,045,877	4,173,546	1,129,669	37
Indianapolis	364,161	2,376,603	3,405,000	1,028,397	43
Louisville (& county)	355,440	1,560,676	1,680,800*	120,124*	7*
Portland (& county)	338,241	2,662,764	3,559,000	896,236	34
Memphis (& county)	306,412	990,972	1,578,156	587,184	59
Houston	292,352	573,144	907,669	334,525	58
Toledo	290,718	1,726,788	2,328,000	601,212	35
Denver	287,861	1,963,984	2,350,000	386,016	30
Oakland	284,213	1,295,426	2,039,000	743,574	57
Atlanta	270,366	947,347	1,157,397	210,050	22
Dallas	260,475	431,844	933,187	501,343	116
Akron	255,040	536,657	1,159,248	622,591	116
Providence	252,981	1,269,224	1,725,000	455,776	36
Omaha	214,006	838,849	900,000	61,151	7
Syracuse	209,326	1,132,998	1,552,000	419,002	37
Dayton	200,982	1,108,718	1,850,000	741,282	67
Bridgeport	146,716	1,372,720	1,686,159	313,439	23
Duluth	101,463	659,397	768,536	109,139	16
Hammond	64,560	328,739	900,000	571,261	173
Oak Park	63,982	434,183	565,212	131,029	30
Evanston	63,338	491,944	697,000	205,056	42
TOTALS	12,005,526	59,665,265	81,663,423	21,998,158	37

* Does not include county or school figures.

Figures show books borrowed for home reading. In addition, large numbers were read in library reading rooms without a count being kept. Figures for 1929 are in some cases for the fiscal rather than the calendar year. Those for 1932 include estimates for the last ten days of the year.

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Editorial Reference Was Misleading

MAY I make a few comments on the brief editorial in the JOURNAL of December 15 with regard to the Southern California meeting at Pasadena, and its action in favor of the Library School in this part of the state.

There was no "Battle Royal" over the question because only three votes were cast in opposition. Again the figures brought out by the investigation of our Library Schools Committee did not indicate that there was "a very serious oversupply of Library School graduates," at least of such graduates living in California.

Your reference to "an additional Library School" was a bit misleading since all that we are working for is a school which shall be a continuation of the Los Angeles Library School, discontinued last June. If a school then, were established at one of the local universities, the number of schools here would not be increased.

All these matters, of course, will be thoroughly explored by the Board of Education for Librarianship before any appropriations can possibly be made. With the decision resting with such capable people, there is no cause for alarm.

——EVERETT R. PERRY.

Library Closed Seven Days

COUNCIL RESOLUTION No. 7423, effective November 13, 1932, provided that St. Paul, Minn., City employees should not be employed more than five-sixths of their present working time for the remainder of the year 1932. In accordance with this resolution, the Public Library and its branches closed Thanksgiving Day and on Friday and Saturday following it. The Library opened Sunday, November 27, and thereafter as usual. The Library was also closed during the Christmas season, December 23 to December 29 inclusive. The Commissioner of Education and the Library Advisory Board approved the plan of grouping these days around the two holidays. On account of tax delinquencies, City employees lose their salaries for these periods.

Book Reviews

Melvil Dewey Biography [1]

IF MELVIL DEWEY had chosen to leave an autobiography it would have been one of the notable books of the century. Unfortunately, the very habits of mind and methods of work that would have given it interest were at the same time the obstacles to its accomplishment.

Dewey was always front-page news, but he did not put himself there. He once placed an absolute veto on the plans of a sculptor who wanted to model a bust of him. But it was with him as with Christopher Wren—*Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.* Only, while Sir Christopher had one supreme monument, Dewey had thousands of them.

Although he left no formal autobiography, however, he did leave an enormous amount of biographical material. It is said that he never destroyed a letter. Possibly the most striking thing in the official biography is the letter written by Mr. Dewey to Andrew Carnegie, protesting against Carnegie's expressed opinion that special training for librarianship was unnecessary. It ought to thrill every good librarian. It is noteworthy that Mr. Carnegie later gave money for library training, and that library training has been specially aided by the Carnegie Foundation since his death. Melvil Dewey is refreshingly frank in this letter of criticism, but Mr. Carnegie, though sometimes amusingly fond of praise, was too canny a Scot not to relish frankness.

The organization and presentation of such voluminous material as was at the disposal of the compiler was a difficult matter. It would have been easier had Melvil Dewey been noted for one special thing, to which he had devoted his life. On the contrary, his active brain was busy about many matters, and many of them he worked out to practical success. His invention and development of the Decimal Classification is a story in itself. His services to library training, with the establishment of the first library school against adverse opinion in his own profession and powerful opposition from his university superiors, requires another. Then there was his life-long struggle for what he considered the reform of our spelling, his work on behalf of the metric system, his services in the unification of educational machinery, and finally his creation of a great summer and winter resort in the Adirondack region, embodying educational, recreational and hygienic features probably never before combined in a single institution, all on a scale that compels astonishment and admiration. These activities were not consecutive but simultaneous, and to treat them chronologically would be difficult, if not impossible. At any rate it would be confusing.

The compiler's solution of the problem has been to produce what is practically a Dewey cyclopedia, treating in separate chapters, or series of chapters, the subject's different activities. Chronological narrative is reduced to a minimum and in fact Mr. Dewey's last years and death are described on pages 142-150 of a book of 364 pages.

It cannot be denied that this arrangement, logical as it is, detracts from continuity and makes the book less readable than it otherwise might be. A chronological narrative, written *con amore* by one nearly associated with the subject, who appreciated him thoroughly and admired him deeply, would probably be enjoyed both by intimate friends and by those who gazed and admired from afar.

It has been estimated that there are about a thousand books on Napoleon. It may not be too much to expect then that this Napoleon of the library may be both subject and inspiration for many more volumes.

—ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

1 Melvil Dewey—Seer, Inspirer, Doer, 1851-1931. Biographic compilation by Grosvenor Dawe. Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y. 1932. $3.

Graduate Library School Fellowships

THE UNIVERSITY of Chicago will offer three fellowships of $1,500 each for the academic year 1933-34 in its Graduate Library School. The fellowships are awarded by the President on the recommendation of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships. Applications must be in the hands of the Committee on or before March 1, 1933.

The following attainments are required.

a) The possession of a Bachelor's degree equivalent, or approximately equivalent, to that conferred by leading colleges and universities.

b) Completion of at least one year in an accredited library school, or the equivalent in experience.

c) At least one year of library experience under approved conditions.

In addition to the above requirements special consideration will be given to publications and manuscripts showing ability on the part of candidates to conduct original studies.

Before making application for a fellowship prospective candidates should determine whether or not they are eligible for admission to the Graduate Library School.

Small Libraries

Library Publicity

"IN THE LONG run, a public library usually depends for its prosperity and usefulness on what the public thinks of it. What the public thinks of it depends in turn not only on the character of the books and the service, but also on what the library does to make its books and service known. . . . Publicity should be thought of in terms of service, rather than of service in terms of publicity. Suitable books and right service must underlie successful publicity." So says Gilbert O. Ward in his book *Publicity for Public Libraries*. Mr. Ward sums up some of the reasons for which a library may wish to employ publicity.

To gain or retain financial support
Influence political action, as of voters or legislators
Secure public good will
Obtain gifts of books or of money
Spread information about library facilities
Advertise specific books
Advertise special services, departments, or collections
Direct reading to or from certain lines
Increase circulation or reference use
Increase registration of borrowers
Interest definite groups of the public, as teachers, farmers, business men, mechanics, housewives, children, etc.
Promote attendance at lectures, exhibits, or other events
Direct people to the library
Obtain assistants.

What do newspaper editors consider library news? The American Library Association Publicity Committee has compiled a list of 100 items which are library news. A few of them are listed here as suggestions, but any library that is interested and would like the complete list with examples taken from stories actually used by newspapers may secure a copy by writing to the Nebraska Public Library Commission.

1. Value of library service
2. Booklists that are timely
3. Books as gifts
4. Circulation statistics
5. Local history in the library collection
6. Notable donations
7. Vacation reading
8. What people want to read about—reading trends
9. Service to business men
10. Welcome to new residents
11. Book Week
12. Projects for children
13. Rebinding and mending
14. Reference work
15. Annual report
16. Appointments to the board
17. Visiting librarians
18. Exhibits in the library.

——From Nebraska Public Library Commission *Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 8, Oct. 1932.

Books Lent For Duplicate Pay

CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY, of Alliance, Ohio, has been unable recently to purchase new books for free distribution, because it is without funds due to the tax situation in Ohio. Not long ago one of the library employees offered to lend several recent books, both fiction and non-fiction, to be placed in the duplicate pay, or rental collection. Another employee also offered to furnish books for this purpose. The experiment was tried and proved popular, especially with patrons who are constantly seeking only the newer books. It has been found that non-fiction titles are almost as popular as fiction titles under this plan. Regular duplicate pay, or rental, book cards are used and the money collected goes to the owners of the books rather than to the library. The arrangement seems justified because the library would otherwise be unable to give such service and commercial rental libraries not only do not supply the type of books offered in the public library collection, but also charge more for their service.

A New Innovation

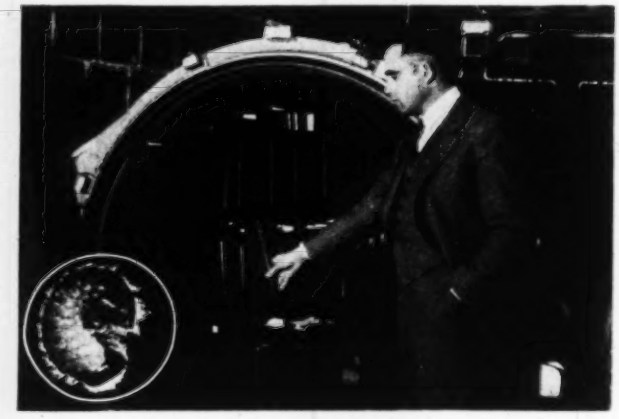
THE FERGUSON LIBRARY of Stamford, Connecticut, has made an innovation which is a variation of the Seven Day Book idea and of the Duplicate Pay Collection. The library as originally incorporated was a subscription library. In 1908 the State Legislature amended the articles of incorporation making it a public library on condition it be made free to the residents of Stamford. At that time all the books were two week books; later the demand for popular fiction led to the classing of new novels as "Seven Day." Last year the City reduced the library appropriation. This winter in anticipation of another appropriation cut the library has started a Duplicate Collection, of both fiction and non-fiction of books greatly in demand. The former are Two Day Books and the latter are Four Day Books. The overtime fine for these books is the same as for all other books in the library: two cents a day.

A CHECKLIST of the numbered publications of the Department of Conservation of Indiana was published in the April-June number of *Library Occurrent* issued by the Library Division of the Indiana Library and Historical Department.

In The Library World

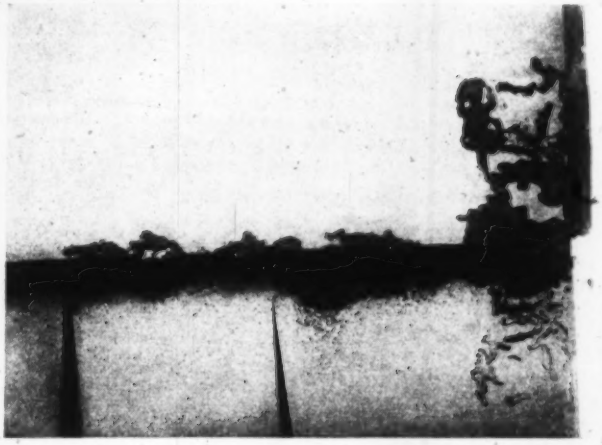
The Year at the Library of Congress

A STUDY of the most recent figures leads clearly to the belief that the Library of Congress now heads the list of the world's libraries, according to the report of Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. The number of books in the Library at that time was 4,477,431, a gain of 185,143 over the previous year, and of maps and views 1,265,116, a gain of 58,708. Volumes and pieces of music numbered 1,087,607, a gain of 12,893. The chief note of the report made by the head of the Music Division, Carl Engel, is one of regret over opportunities for purchases missed on account of lack of funds. The greatest collection of unpublished Wagneriana, for instance, was offered at a bargain price which still exceeded the total annual appropriation for the purchases of the whole Library.



Left: *The Huntington Library Employs This Apparatus in Waging War on Insect Enemies of Books. A Bookworm (Sitodrepa Panicea) Photographed Under an Ultropak Microscope is Shown in Left Corner.*

Below: *An Unusual Photograph Made at the Huntington Library. The Indicators Point to Bookworms (Sitodrepa Panicea) at work. Dozens are Out of Focus, but Nevertheless Busily Engaged in Digesting the Book.*



The economy measures enacted at the last session of Congress did not take effect upon the routine of the Government establishments until the next day after the close of the Library's fiscal year. The general appropriations for the increase of the collections in the present fiscal year are cut from $130,000 to $100,000, and for law books from $50,000 to $25,000. The $2,500,000 necessary to start construction upon the Annex failed of passage, but $150,000 was appropriated to cover the contract for the extension on the east front of the main building, which will include much apparatus designed ultimately to serve the Annex also. This amount is supplemental to the million dollars already available.

The five-year period for which the grants of $450,000 and $250,000 respectively, from John D. Rockefeller, jr., were available for Project A (acquisition of facsimiles of source material for American history in foreign archives) and Project B (assembling of union catalogs and other enlargements of the bibliographic apparatus) came to an end August 31, 1932. Congress has appropriated $20,000 to continue Project A. During the present year efforts abroad will be concentrated at the Record Office in London, the general archives at Paris, and the Archives of the Indies at Seville, the miscellaneous localities in Europe (except Russia) having already been fairly covered. Project B will be continued from general funds and the James B. Wilbur

bequest. The Union Catalog as it now stands consists of a union catalog of the collections of the Library of Congress containing 2,324,432 cards or titles (4,477,431 volumes) of Library of Congress books. Into this are filed twice as many more titles of books in other libraries.

For the first time since the beginning of the card distribution work, the sale of printed cards showed a decrease as compared with the previous year. The value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to government libraries, was $248,385, a decrease of somewhat more than 4 per cent. The number of subscribers, however, increased from 5,485 to 5,704. The sales of libraries in foreign countries amounted to about $3,000, over two-thirds of these going to libraries in China. As usual, the countries of Continental Europe ordered very few cards. Three new depository sets were assigned during the year to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Leningrad Public Library, and University of Southern California Library. The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1932, was 1,217,496, and the total number of cards in stock about 85,224,720.

The names of new libraries adopting the Library of Congress Classification are not separately listed, as is usually done, but are incorporated in a list of all libraries using the classification, reprinted in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL last year (57:421-422). The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 2,933,770 volumes. The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the year was 109,524.

Appropriations for 1933, besides those already named, include $1,374,925 for salaries in the Library and Copyright Office. For care and maintenance of the Library Building $175,722 is appropriated. The Copyright Office took in $280,964 in fees and made 151,735 registrations. During the past 35 years the Office made in all 4,467,350 entries and received $4,642,805 in fees. During the 62 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 5,348,206.

Deering Library Dedicated at Evanston

THE NEW $1,250,000 Charles Deering Library on the Evanston campus of Northwestern University was dedicated Thursday afternoon, December 29, 1932. The building is of modified Gothic architecture and was constructed with funds bequeathed to the University by the late Charles Deering, and gifts from the widow, Mrs. Deering, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Danielson, and Roger Deering.

A New Feature

THERE IS NEED of a clearing house of information about the bibliographic projects in progress, either in libraries or of interest to them. It is proposed to make THE LIBRARY JOURNAL that medium by alternating, in this column, current bibliography and short summaries of such projects.

Three reasons are apparent for such an innovation. The first, and perhaps most obvious, is that, with "so many things to do," it is regrettable if work is being duplicated. The second (and constructive) is that while most compilers have their lists available to the local public which indicated the need, they—both compilers and lists—can profit immeasurably by having the work tested by "outsiders." Strength and weakness of scope and content should appear with use,—and the systematic compiler can, with no great trouble, correct such faults as may appear. Finally, the cooperative idea is a good one; frequently the compiler could save some other librarian hours of time in search, at a total cost of six cents in postage, if deserved publicity has been given the work.

Accordingly, it is hoped that, by this invitation, those who are at work will feel free to write (without fear of appearing to boast!) of their projects. Until such reports appear, the writer will tell of those of which he personally knows. The first, appearing in the next issue, will "cover" the list of cumulated indexes to serial publications which Daniel C. Haskell, Assistant Bibliographer of The New York Public Library, has had in preparation for several years.

——KARL BROWN.

Persian Antiques Stolen From Library

A RARE and valuable collection of Persian antiques dating back to the sixteenth century was stolen during the night of December 31 from the Plainsfield, N. J., Public Library, according to the *Tribune* of January 1, 1933. The collection had been loaned to the Library by Dr. A. D. Yusset of Fifth Avenue, New York, widely known as a collector. Among the articles reported stolen were an illuminated page of the poem *The Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, a number of Persian classics, three water pipes, a large shawl said to have come from the throne room of the shah of Persia and a number of rugs. The thieves left only two prayer rugs.

Open Round Table

Springfield Lends Phonograph Records

JUST TEN YEARS ago an experiment was begun by the City Library of Springfield, Massachusetts, in what is still somewhat of an innovation in public library work; that is, the general lending of phonograph records. In December, 1922, a reading circle for the blind, which the library sponsored, gave a small collection of phonograph records. These were supplemented by a few purchases and the record library started with a hundred numbers, largely orchestral and chamber music. Two records could be borrowed at a time and kept for a week. No publicity was given out until the following March; but, by the last of April, that is, in less than five months, the records had been borrowed 1,131 times. Practically all the records had been out all the time, and at the end of the following year 238 records had been borrowed 7,617 times.

From the beginning the record library has kept a high standard. Its main purpose is to aid in the study and appreciation of music, so that the collection is confined to music of high quality. It comprises chiefly instrumental and orchestral records, also some opera, vocal selections, chamber music, band, and a little light opera. The Masterworks albums have been a valuable and popular addition. The library has now more than eighty of these albums which contain from two to fifteen records each. Some of these offer selections from the best work of a master composer, and some the recording of an entire symphony. Few people in Springfield have had an opportunity to hear Beethoven's ninth symphony performed, which requires a large chorus for its fourth movement, but many have listened to the record by a symphony orchestra conducted by Albert Coates.

The collection is put to a number of uses, principally for the study of music appreciation. Before and after a concert there is a large demand for phonograph records of the program numbers. The local symphony orchestra studies the recordings of other orchestras; music teachers and students borrow records to compare various interpretations of a work; radio broadcasters use records for local programs; and the number of radio listeners who try by hearing a record to recapture pleasure gained from a radio hour can only be estimated from the circulation figures and the many jumbled titles and names of composers that have to be interpreted by the Music Department every day. Requests from school teachers often test the memory and knowledge of the staff. One science teacher wanted to illustrate her talk on the "Life Cycle of a Butterfly." With "Papillons" and "The Flight of the Bumblebee" to illustrate flight, with Grieg and Schumann pieces and a few others this was accomplished. The music of a particular country is a common request, and records to illustrate dance forms are also frequently asked for.

A catalog of the collection has been made, with cards for composer, title, artist, instrument, kind of music, and other helpful entries. Each record is kept filed under its own number and a charging card is made out containing the number, the title and composer, and one word for designation —orchestra, vocal, violin, etc. These cards are kept in a file which the borrower may examine if he does not want to consult the catalog for a definite type or piece of music. The records are kept in a cover made of a tough craft paper which will stand a good deal of hard wear; and envelopes lined with corrugated paper are used to protect them when taken from the building.

The problem of breaking and scratching records was, of course, the first worry of the library. However, time has shown it to be unnecessary. Considering the use given these records they have stood up remarkably well, and for this, of course, credit goes to the public who have handled them carefully. In the ten years, the records broken have averaged not more than ten a year. This includes accidents occurring in the library as well as outside. The public borrow records with the understanding that if they break them they must pay for them. It is one of the library's anecdotes that the first record was broken by the chief librarian himself, who promptly established a precedent by paying for his mishap. Each record is inspected before it goes out and upon its return, and for each fresh scratch a charge of 25c. is made. A record of these scratches is kept on the charging card. In general, the borrowed records receive good care and scratches are seldom found.

At present the library owns about 2,000 records. Gifts are received from time to time; often from some music lover who feels a lack of representation of some composer's work, and is interested enough in the library to contribute that representation. Among the most recent gifts were two of Ferdie Grofé's modern orchestral selections played by Paul Whiteman. Four records, or more if comprised in an album, are now lent at a time. The circulation for last year was 12,489 records, or better than a thousand a month.

But the cold facts and figures convey no idea

of the pleasure these records give to music lovers of all degrees of competence. For example, two foreign women in an Americanization class which was brought to visit the library discovered the collection and for more than a year returned once each week to borrow their quota. Again, Springfield maintains a symphony orchestra, now in its eleventh season, which has attained a proficiency of which the citizens are proud. It is supported not by a few generous givers, but by a large number of small subscribers—membership carrying two season tickets costs only from $10 to $15. The orchestra association has not only paid its way, but no less significant is the attentive and intelligent listening of the audiences. In this result, the library staff believe the Music Department and especially the records have played no unimportant part. And in any event, if good will has a tangible value, the widespread and warm appreciation of the record library is alone worth the cost.

——IRENE F. JAYNES.

Newark's Point Of View

I WAS INTERESTED to read Mr. Chalmers Hadley's letter agreeing with Mr. Sherman's attitude toward what both are pleased to call "Conscience Days." Let me say that the term used in this Library was "Overdue Book Week."

I do not consider that we adopted any "compromising position" in connection with our plan of canceling fines for people who because of unemployment or any other cause, were unable to pay the amounts due.

The position taken by both Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hadley seems to be based upon an entire misapprehension of the scheme tried in this institution, first in 1918 under John Cotton Dana's aegis and then again in 1932.

A poster was printed as follows:

Overdue Book Week
April 11 to April 16
Return Overdue Books at Once

No fines charged for overdue books returned from April 11 to 16. Accumulated fines charged against borrowers' names canceled on request during the week of April 11th only.

This is an Emergency Measure

1. To release cards to hundreds of borrowers who more than ever need the Library for recreation and reference.
2. To inaugurate a Return-Books-on-Time Campaign to the mutual benefit of Library and borrower.

All persons taking advantage of this offer were given a slip amplifying the poster, as their fines were canceled. Many books not returned, even after a messenger had been sent several times to the delinquent, were also received. These borrowers were told that they must write a letter to the librarian giving the reasons for failure to respond to fine notices and messenger service and also giving assurance that this would not happen again. Special notices on the subject were also sent out by the Superintendent of Schools to all teachers in the system. Newspapers aided the Library by printing notices about the cancelation of fines. The results were as follows: 10,888 persons whose cards were held for fines responded and were given the use of the Library again. The number of books lent during the month of April increased, because of this cancelation of fines, 28 per cent over 1931 and hopeless cases were pretty well cleaned up.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hadley seem to labor under the misapprehension that this "Overdue Book Week" is a regular routine. We have tried it twice only, once during the World War and now during the "depression." It would give me great pleasure to send our routine of "Overdue Book Week" to anyone wishing really to know just what we did.

——BEATRICE WINSER.

The Discussion Continues

WILL YOUR readers permit me to answer again Mr. Jerre Mangione, who has written a reply to my reply to his original article of November 1, entitled "Making The Best of Present Conditions"? I then perceived defects in such platitudinous if consoling advice to librarians force to eliminate services and workers because of extreme budget cuts. Mr. Mangione takes violent exception to my remarks in his latest episode. I am not particularly interested in converting him to my point of view, but I should like to correct certain misrepresentations which he makes.

I am accused of advocating a purely destructive policy of expressing "dissatisfaction and protest" instead of struggling silently along when library appropriations are severely reduced. This is not my complete philosophy of library economy. I did not think it was necessary to give that in a brief reply to a specific attitude. But I do believe that when a library feels it is being crippled, it should be vocal about it if it feels also it is performing a necessary service. It is another matter if the public does not agree.

I have a Heaven-sent example to illustrate this. The budget for the Rochester Public Library for 1933 has been cut 70 per cent from that of 1931, $80,000 below the minimum guaranteed by the City Charter. It was clearly an economy for political purposes. If such an appropriation is not increased, four of the branch libraries must be closed entirely and the others open only two days each week. The average weekly salary for branch assistants will be $10.50. It will grieve

Mr. Mangione to know that the Library Board has voted to use every possible means to have the appropriation increased. Following this action of the Board an apathetic public has been aroused. There is strong pressure being exerted on the City Council to reconsider. At present the result is uncertain.

Mr. Mangione also says of me: "Then he climaxes his youthful cynicism by saying that it is a mockery to make the best of present conditions." It seems to me he is taking this statement out of its context. I was referring definitely to unemployed librarians. Does it do much good to tell them to "make the best of present conditions"?

——FRANKLIN W. CLARK.

On Improving The General Assistant

THERE HAS of late been much reiteration of the need for improvement in library personnel in order to win the respect of the public and to secure the position of librarianship as a learned profession.[1] No doubt there has in consequence, been much stock-taking among general assistants, especially among those who are exposed to the critical scrutiny of the public. In one such, it has awakened what the Quakers call a "concern." This concern urges a defense, on behalf of women like herself, of a new heresy: "What this country needs in its librarians is not more intellectuality but more apparent humanity." Once again let us examine the fundamentals of this problem. What is the function of the librarian in contact with the public? What are the essential qualifications for the position? What preparation should be required? Along what lines should the librarian in service strive to improve herself?

Let us not involve ourselves in the question of whom the library should serve. The assistant of the present may have only an academic interest in speculations as to whether a reference room full of high school pupils is more exigent of attention, discipline and tact than an equal number of Delphians, Lions or Parent-teachers, whether the woman who wishes to find a method of preserving the fruit of the family fig tree is a less serious student than the teacher pursuing a lucrative M. A., and whether the minister in search of a quotation is of more importance than the man who needs a book on how to be a janitor.

Her function is to pacify, satisfy, and equip all these people. She must, also, translate quotations, help with ship models, hog-fattening, earwig eradication, Sunday-school lessons, names for babies and burial parks, and then suggest a sat novel for Grandma and a good murder story f Dad. She must welcome all seekers for knowledge and information, ascertain what they wan in spite of what they ask for, conceal her su prise, and proceed with sympathy, enthusiasm and intelligence to produce what is required. Her field is mankind and all its works. She is a specialist in humanity.

The first essential qualification for such a position is a state of health which is proof against long hours of standing, varying temperature, continuous nervous expenditure, and assorted germs.

The third essential is an adequate academic public a gracious manner, unruffled by assaults upon her private vanities and prejudices, by unjust criticism or by deliberate insult.

The third essential is an adequate academic equipment. For secondary as erudition appears to be in the situations suggested above, it is the librarian's knowledge of foreign languages which enables her to give counsel on pronunciations and to assist with translation; it is her feeling for truth, strength, and beauty in literature which prompts her to reject the cheap and feeble among new novels; it is her familiarity with established schools of psychology which protects her against the plausible opportunist in the popularization racket. Both social and natural science are invaluable pre-requisites for understanding and solving many of the problems brought to her.

The fourth essential—some might place it first—is knowledge of the field of librarianship and mastery of those methods of procedure, and the use of those tools which enable her to execute her duties with efficiency and dispatch.

Now with this picture of the complete librarian before us let us consider how she is to be discovered in the raw state and how she must be prepared. The personal qualifications of health self-control and genuine interest in people and their varying interests has been purposely emphasized. These must be present in the candidate for public library training. Another prerequisite suggests itself—that intellectual curiosity, or collector's passion for miscellany which enables its possessor to answer general information tests. Those unrelated bits are the keys to the innumerable future problems.

Next comes the academic preparation which should be on the broadest possible basis, for it is the exceptional librarian indeed who will find time during service to fill gaps left by early neglect of language, history, or science. Let us prescribe, if we must, five years of academic preparation, laying stress on breadth of content rather than on the collection of degrees.

Either during her college course, or between it and her entry into library school the candidate

1 Unger, Nell Avery. Personnel Development in Library Service. (Bibliography) Lib. Jour. September 15, 1932.

should have a period of practice in a library sufficient to show her the superior efficiency of the trained librarian, and the phases of the work in which she requires further knowledge. She will then understand what her lectures are about, and appropriate the special training to which she is exposed. We assume that her professional course shall adequately prepare her for the peculiar features of the service which she enters, and that her position will be one that will utilize her assets and require of her only such clerical work as will help to familiarize her with the materials which she administers.

We now arrive at the moot question of how the librarian in service can improve her usefulness to a varied clientèle and elevate her profession in the eyes of a critical public. The answer toward which this discussion has aimed is this: Not by pursuing advanced courses in bibliography, not by becoming a specialist in mediaeval symbolism or Etruscan pottery, but by attaining ever more nearly to the stature of a complete human being.

Let her entry into library service not mark her withdrawal of interest from homely household concerns, nor the loosening of the emotional ties of family and friends. Let her enthusiasm for music, sports or handicraft be undiminished with her narrowed margin of leisure. For if she submerges her heart and soul in her daily routine she may become at middle age a pathetic martyr to it, jealous of her professional reputation, sensitive to trespass on the realm of her authority, discreetly critical of her associates. And if she has devoted her leisure solely to what is called intellectual improvement she is likely to view with condescension research which has for its object better currant jelly or a flealess dog-house.

Her varied college courses give her interests which make the examination of books in various fields a pleasure. Her personal inclination may lead her to become something of an authority in a subject valuable in her own department, for example: local history, gardening, or children's books of nature study. But the complete librarian will derive equal joy from verifying a latin idiom, translating a German order for lumber, finding the interpretation of a League of Nations protocol, producing a method of removing ink, and preparing an annotated list on behaviorism. And having had a wedding, fed a baby, caught a fish, knit a dress or found a fossil may win her an admirer and help to secure the solidity of her profession.

Let it be repeated, the librarian's field is humanity, and if she becomes an expert therein she need not poach upon the arid preserves of the academic in order to win recognition.[2]

——FLORA C. ILIINSKY.

[2] Cartwright, Morse A. The Librarian as a Professor of Adult Education. LIB. JOUR. October 1, 1932.

Free For Transportation

THE HARRIS COUNTY Public Library, Houston, Texas, has a number of incomplete sets and individual volumes available to any library paying the postage.

Anyone interested in these books may write directly to Elnora Edgar, Acting County Librarian, for further information.

Alden	*Cyclopedia of History* Vol. 1-2	Alden, 1892	
Alden	*Manifold Cyclopedia* Vol. 1-40	Alden / Garretson / Columbia	1888-92
Briggs	*Mid-South and its Builders*	Briggs, 1920	
	Britannica (ninth edition) Vol. 3	Stoddart, 1876	
Cooper	*Classic and the Beautiful from the Literature of 3,000 Years* (Complete in six volumes)	Carson, 1892	
Craik	*English Literature and Language*	Scribner, 1875	
Ellis	*Library of American History* (Vol. 1-9)	Jones, c1899-c1910	
Grant	*Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant*	Webster, 1885	
Hallam	*Constitutional History of England* (Vol. 1-2)	Widdleton, 1872	
Johnson	*Library of British Poets* (3 vol.)	Appleton, 1876	
Headley	*Napoleon and his Marshals* (Vol. 2)	Hurst, n. d.	
Lodge	*Best of the World's Classics* (Vols. 1-10)	Funk, c1909	
Masson	*Best of the World's Good Stories* (Vol. 1-2)	Doubleday, 1922	
Plutarch	*Lives* (Vol. 2, 3, 4). Translated by Langhornes	Crissy, 1828	
Richardson	*Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, 1789-1897 (Vol. 1, 2, 6, 8)	Government 1896-1898	
Scott	*Pirate*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Rob Roy*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Betrothed*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Monastery*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Guy Mannering*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Red Gauntlet*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Anne of Geierstein*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Waverley*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Quentin Durzard*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Kenilworth*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Black Dwarf*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Heart of Midlothian*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Fortunes of Nigel*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Abbot*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Ivanhoe*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Talisman*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Woodstock*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Antiquary*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*St. Ronan's Well*	Belford, n. d.	
Scott	*Fair Maid of Perth*	Belford, n. d.	
Sherman	*Memoirs of General W*	Appleton, 1875	
Simonds	*History of the World War* (Vol. 5)	Doubleday, 1920	
World's Greatest Literature (59 volumes, but not in order)			

From The Library Schools

Simmons

THE ANNUAL October letter went out this season to 771 Simmons women, and returns have been received from 93.4 per cent of them. Information for most of the other 6.4 per cent is fairly recent. As usual, marriages, illness, and voluntary resignations for various other causes have transferred many of the 771 to the inactive list. More than usual are involuntarily unemployed, unfortunately, especially in the 1932 class, of whom forty-two have not yet obtained permanent, full-time library positions, although several of those are employed part-time or in other fields. Of the 1931 class nineteen are at present unemployed, though several of those have had positions during the year. The brunt of the depression is borne by these two classes; only thirty of the others from 1903 to 1930 desire positions, several of whom have been out of the library field for some years. As usual the geographical distribution is wide, including forty States, and the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Canada, France, India and Russia. Fifty-four per cent have the normal month of vacation, 29.3 per cent range from five weeks to five months, and 17 per cent have less than a month. Statistics were taken of 620 who were employed for full time. A few who were in cities which have had such fluctuations that it was impossible to calculate salaries were not included. For the 620 the average salary was $1861.90, the median $1740, the range $884 to $5500. A number reported cuts in money or vacation, including a week or more extra vacation without pay, voluntary welfare contributions, straight percentage cuts, and cuts on all over a certain minimum, as $1000 or $1200. Thirty per cent are in college libraries, 40 per cent in public libraries, 13 per cent are connected with school work and the others are in every kind of special library, in bookstores, and publishing houses, or engaged in special bibliographical research.

Illinois

THE UNIVERSITY of Illinois Library School Association has recently announced the endowment of a Katherine L. Sharp scholarship for graduate students in Library Science at Illinois, candidates for the Master's degree. The holder next year will receive $300 and be exempt from the payment of the University fees, except the matriculation and diploma fees. Applications for the scholarship may be made to the Director of the School; the award will be made about April 1st, for the academic year beginning in September. Miss Sharp, for whom the first scholarship is named, was the organizer of the Library School at Armour Institute, Chicago, and conducted it there for four years; she was then in 1897, made librarian of the University of Illinois, and the Library School was transferred to Illinois, where she remained in charge as director until 1907.

Louisiana

MISS S. METELLA WILLIAMS, who was on the staff of the school of the Los Angeles Public Library last year, is a new member of the staff, teaching Reference, Trade Bibliography, and History of Books and Libraries.

This fall we have in the school twenty-seven students, fifteen of whom are full-time and the other twelve partials. Seventeen will be candidates for the degree in June. These twenty-seven were chosen from about forty-five applicants on the basis of their undergraduate record, which with one or two exceptions was "B" or above. Seven of them were Phi Beta Kappas or honor students. Of the last year's graduating class, we have placed eighteen and in addition one who has not yet her degree. We have recently organized a library club in Baton Rouge which includes all those interested, in the School, the University Library, the town, and in the state offices.

Denver

THE OFFICERS of the Library Club, student association of the School of Librarianship are as follows: president, Margaret Watkins; secretary, Elizabeth Kirwan; treasurer, Alice Fields. This fall the Club sponsored a school picnic in Red Rocks Park and entered a float in the University Homecoming parade. This float won the All-School cup. As a result of a vote taken in all the schools of the University, the new School of Librarianship has been granted representation on the Inter-School Council, Kathleen Robinson being the representative this year. Margaret Watkins is a member of the University Women's Council. The 1932 meeting of the Colorado Library Association took place in the rooms of the School of Librarianship October 29. The guest speaker was Dr. Louis R. Wilson, Dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. Dr. Wilson came to Denver to deliver the dedication address for the Mary Reed Library and received an honorary degree from the University of Denver on that occasion.

Among Librarians

Necrology

RUTH C. DUDLEY, reference librarian of the City Library, Manchester, N. H., died in Boston on May 30, 1932. Miss Dudley had been connected with the Manchester Library for over twenty years.

EDWARD LIPPINCOTT TILTON, architect and archaeologist, former president of the American Institute of Architects, died January 5, at his home, 89 Greenacres Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y., after a brief illness. During the World War Mr. Tilton contributed his professional talents to the American cause, designing more than sixty library buildings and more than thirty Liberty Theatres for the camps and cantonments throughout the United States.

JOHN C. VAN DYKE, librarian of the Gardner A. Sage Library of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary since 1878, and professor of art at Rutgers University since 1889, died on December 5, 1932.

Appointments

DOROTHY BODWELL, Simmons '32, has recently been appointed to the staff of the Simmons College Library, Boston, Mass.

DOROTHY CURTISS, Albany '24, has resigned her position on the faculty of the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, to accept an appointment as a supervisor of school libraries in the Library Extension Division of the New York State Education Department.

MARY SUE DANIEL, who holds a certificate from the Peabody Library School, has been appointed an assistant in the Reference Department of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn.

MARY E. FISHER, Simmons '30, formerly librarian at Lasell Junior College at Auburndale, Mass., has recently been appointed children's librarian in the Jones Library, Amherst, Mass.

MABEL HARRIS, Wisconsin '13, resigned as assistant librarian, Connecticut College Library in the summer to accept a teaching position in the Library Science Department of Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas.

Position Wanted

Librarian—college graduate with technical training and public and scientific library experience desires position. A10.

RUTH E. HEWETT, Washington '30, has been appointed librarian of the Puyallup, Wash., Public Library starting the first of the new year.

WINIFRED B. HUNT, Columbia '30, who has been on the staff of the Lincoln School Library for the past two years, has been appointed substitute librarian of the State Normal School, Potsdam, N. Y.

JEAN McK. MURPHY, Columbia '32, has returned to the Queens Borough Public Library acting superintendent of Art and Music.

ADELINE M. MACRUM, formerly librarian of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, has accepted a temporary position with the New York State Health Department, Division of Laboratories and Research, starting January 3.

JENNIE M. READ, children's librarian for more than eleven years in the Jones Library at Amherst, Mass., has resigned.

GLADYS SIBBERT, Washington '32, has been in charge of the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library, Lewistown, Montana, since November 1, 1932.

BLANCHE A. SMITH, Pratt '21, formerly assistant librarian in the Cleveland College Library, has recently been appointed to the staff of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

FAITH E. SMITH, Albany '21, who has been at the head of the library school of the Los Angeles Public Library, has been placed in charge of the Sociology Department of that library.

HENRY G. STATHAM, Albany '26, has resigned from his position as librarian of the American University at Washington, D. C., and has accepted a position with the Library of Congress.

MRS. FLORENCE B. THORNE, assistant librarian in the City School Library at Los Angeles, Calif., is taking a year's leave of absence.

BESS VAUGHAN, Columbia '32, has been appointed assistant secretary of the New Hampshire Public Library Commission.

ALFREDA K. WALKER, Columbia '31, has received appointment in the Cataloging Department of the Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.

ELEANOR C. WILKINS, Columbia '30, left Sarah Lawrence College in September to take a position in the library of Scripps College, Claremont, Calif.

The Calendar Of Events

Oct. 16-21—American Library Association, annual meeting at Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

February Forecast of Books

(Library Journal Selection From Publishers' Advance Information)

History Travel Literature Biography

February 1

Bandholz, Harry Hill. AN UNDIPLOMATIC DIARY.
Important document on the post-War situation in Hungary. Columbia Univ. Press. $3.50.

Drinkwater, John. DISCOVERY.
Second volume of Drinkwater's autobiography. Houghton. $3.

Eloesser, Arthur. MODERN GERMAN LITERATURE.
Literary history of the last half century. Knopf. $3.50.

Huxley, Julian. THE CAPTIVE SHREW.
Poems. Harper. $2.

Lockhart, R. H. Bruce. BRITISH AGENT.
Rise and fall of a brilliant young Scottish diplomat, British Counsul-General at Moscow. Putnam. $2.75.

Newman, Ernest. THE LIFE OF RICHARD WAGNER.
Vol. 1. Knopf. $5.

Petrie, Sir Charles. THE STUART PRETENDERS.
History of Jacobitism told for the first time. Houghton. $3.

February 2-3

Leacock, Stephen. MARK TWAIN.
Appleton Biographies Series. Appleton. $2.

Seldes, Gilbert. YEARS OF THE LOCUST (America, 1929-1932).
A fever chart of the depression. Little. $3.

February 9-10

Curtis, Nathaniel C. NEW ORLEANS.
Its Old Houses, Shops and Public Buildings. Lippincott. $3.50.

Mais, S. P. B. THE UNKNOWN ISLAND.
Talks on his high speed excursions of discovery made in midwinter over England. Putnam. $3.

Makin, William J. RED SEA NIGHTS.
McBride. $3.

Noyes, George Rapall, ed. MASTERPIECES OF THE RUSSIAN DRAMA.
Collection of Russian plays in English. Appleton. $7.50.

Rice, Cale Young. HIGH PERILS.
Verse. Putnam. $2.

Richards, Thomas L. and Curr, Stuart. WHITE MAN, BROWN WOMAN.
Graphic picture of the lure of the South Seas. Dodd. $3.

February 13

Wilkinson, Walter. VAGABONDS AND PUPPETS.
Second volume in trilogy of puppeteering through the English countryside. Stokes. $2.

February 15

Coward, Noel. DESIGN FOR LIVING.
Comedy in three acts. Doubleday. $2.

Coward, Noel. SPANGLED UNICORN.
Parodies on the poetry of Albrecht Drausla... Elihu Dunn, Jane Southerby Danks and other... Doubleday. $1.50.

Fleg, Edmond. THE LAND OF PROMISE.
Recreation of a Jewish homeland in Palestin... Trans. by Louise W. Wise. Macaulay. $2.

Gedye, G. E. R. HEIRS TO THE HAPSBURGS.
First single volume dealing impartially with all the states in the powder magazine of Europe. Houghton. $4.

Goldenweiser, Alexander. HISTORY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND CULTURE.
For students of social science. Knopf. $5.

Grousset, René. THE CIVILIZATIONS OF THE EAST.
Vol. III: China. Knopf. $7.50.

Hall, D. J. ENCHANTED SAND.
A New Mexican pilgrimage. Morrow. $3.

Wilder, Thornton, trans. LUCRECE.
Play. Houghton. $2.

February 16

Gregory, Horace. NO RETREAT.
Poems. Harcourt. $2.

Hill, Frank Ernest. WHAT IS AMERICAN?
Volume seeking to define the significance of America. Day. $2.

Rachmanova, Alya. FLIGHT FROM TERROR.
Autobiography of a twenty-one year old Russian girl during the 1917 revolution. Day. $2.75.

February 17

Armstrong, H. C. GRAY WOLF.
An intimate life picture of Mustafa Kemal. Minton. $3.

Taylor, A. E. SOCRATES.
In Appleton Biographies Series. Appleton. $2.

February 21-23

Chappell, Edwin, trans. and ed. SHORTHAND LETTERS OF SAMUEL PEPYS.
Macmillan.

Davis, Jerome, ed. THE NEW RUSSIA.
Between the first and second five-year plans. Day. $2.50.

Eddy, Sherwood. THE CHALLENGE OF EUROPE.
Author tells America what he has learned about Europe. Farrar. $2.50.

Moult, Thomas. MARY WEBB.
Her life and work. Dutton. $2.50.

Parry, Albert. GARRETS AND PRETENDERS.
History of Bohemianisms in America. Covici. $3.75.

February 24

Angell, Norman. THE GREAT ILLUSION—1933.
The classic statement of the real case against war. Putnam. $2.50.

Davis, Robert H. ISLANDS FAR AND NEAR.
Appleton. $2.50.

Lewis, D. B. Wyndham. CHARLES OF EUROPE.
Study from the Catholic point of view of the militant head of the Holy Roman Empire. Special Catholic Ed. Coward. $2.50.

February 25

Dun, H. H. ZAPATA.
Adventures and travel with the Mexican revolutionist. McBride. $3.

February 27

Boyd, Joyce. MY FARM IN LION COUNTRY.
True story of a woman living and working in the midst of African wild life. Stokes. $3.

During February

Beresford, J. C. THE MIDDLE GENERATION.
Middle volume in Galsworthian trilogy. Dwells on problem of how far human beings can be blamed for their own frustration. Dutton. $2.50.

Crane, Hart. KEY WEST.
And the Collected Poems of Hart Crane. Liveright. $3.

Drewry, Carleton. PROUD HORNS.
A poet's response to life. Macmillan. $1.50.

Jeffers, Robinson. GIVE YOUR HEART TO THE HAWKS.
Poems. Liveright. $2.50.

Jenkin, A. K. Hamilton. CORNISH SEAFARERS.
Vivid picture of the underground population of author's native country. Dutton. $2.

Jones, Amy Heminway. AN AMIABLE ADVENTURE.
Visits to the Far and Near East. Macmillan. $2.50.

Kawakami, K. K. MANCHOUKUO AND AFTER.
Various problems confronting Manchoukuo. Macmillan. $2.

Lucas, F. L. POETS IN BRIEF.
Extracts from the works of Crabbe and D. G. Rossetti. Two volumes. Macmillan. $2. each volume.

Moore, T. Sturge. POEMS.
Collected edition, Volume III. Macmillan. $5.

Muspratt, Eric. WILD OATS.
Author's travels through thirteen countries in Europe. Coward. $2.50.

Pinnow, Herman. A HISTORY OF GERMANY.
Macmillan. $4.

Pollard, Robert T. CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS: 1917-1931.
Macmillan. $3.50.

Praz, Mario. THE ROMANTIC AGONY.
The survey of the growth and variation of a mood in literature. Oxford. $5.

Salter, Sir Arthur and others. THE MODERN STATE.
Symposium to which leaders of British thought have contributed. Century. $2.

Steigman, B. M. THE UNCONQUERABLE TRISTAN.
Story of Richard Wagner. Macmillan. $3.

Thwing, Charles Franklin. FRIENDS OF MEN.
Some of the great men of the present and the preceding generation whom author has known personally. Macmillan. $3.

Tilley, A. A. THREE FRENCH DRAMATISTS.
Racine, Marivaux, de Musset. Macmillan. $4.

Welzl, Jan. THE QUEST FOR POLAR TREASURES.
Macmillan. $2.

Whitehead, Alfred North. ADVENTURES OF IDEAS.
History of the human race from the point of view of mankind's changing ideas. Macmillan. $4.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

February 1

Cotterell, Howard Herschel. PEWTER DOWN THE AGES.
History of pewter from mediaeval times to the present day. Houghton. $7.

Henderson, Hanford. THE CHARIOTEER.
Book of practical philosophy, by the author of *Education and the Larger Life*. Houghton. $3.

February 2-3

Elliott, W. H. THE CHRISTIAN IN HIS BLINDNESS.
The Bishop of London's annual Lenten Book. Longmans. $1.

Green, Peter. THE HOLY GHOST THE COMFORTER.
Nature of the Holy Ghost in creation, regeneration, etc. Longmans. $1.50.

Goodier, Alban. THE INNER LIFE OF THE CATHOLIC.
What Catholicism means to the Catholic in his everyday life. Longmans.

White, William A. CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.
Study of anti-social mind, normal and abnormal. Farrar. $2.50.

February 7

Devine, Edward T. PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL ACTION.
Macmillan. $1.75.

February 10

Colquitt, Harriet Ross. THE SAVANNAH COOK BOOK.
Farrar. $2.

Inge, W. R. THINGS NEW AND OLD.
Sermons on changing aspects of religion. Longmans. $1.25.

Kearton, Cherry. THE ANIMALS COME TO DRINK.
A fanciful description of life in African bush, as seen by the animals—authentic background. McBride. $2.50.

Leary, Lewis Gaston. PROBLEMS OF PROTESTANTISM.
Difficulties faced by the liberal modern minister, and how to face them. McBride. $2.50.

Lynch, Arthur. THE CASE AGAINST EINSTEIN.
Analyzes Relativity in its three aspects—psychological, physical and mathematical. Dodd. $3.

St. Clair, Labert. TRANSPORTATION.
Account of transportation in all its forms—land, sea and air. Dodd. $2.50.

Shaw, George Bernard. THE ADVENTURES OF THE BLACK GIRL IN HER SEARCH FOR GOD.
Author talks soberly about God and religion. Dodd. $1.50.

February 13

Fletcher, Basil A. YOUTH LOOKS AT THE WORLD.
Stokes. $2.75.

Miller, Herbert A. THE BEGINNINGS OF TOMORROW.
Non-technical, readable treatment of growth and trends of world social forces. Stokes. $2.50.

February 15

Gerhardi, William and Lunn, Brian. MEMOIRS OF SATAN.
Doubleday. $2.50.

Monroe, Anne Shannon. GOD LIGHTS A CANDLE.
How women can use their special gifts and interests to make a living. Doubleday. $1.25.

Nininger, H. H. OUR STONE-PELTED PLANET.
About meteors and meteorites. Houghton. $3.

Swinton, Ernest D. EYEWITNESS.
Story of the tank used as a war weapon. Doubleday. $3.

February 21

Borden, Courtney. ADVENTURES IN A MAN'S WORLD.
Initiation of a sportsman's wife. Macmillan. $2.

Lorand, Sandor, ed. PSYCHO-ANALYSIS TODAY.
Its scope and functions. Symposium. Covici. $4.25.

February 23

Cohen, Morris R. LAW, REASON, AND THE SOCIAL ORDER.
Essays in legal philosophy. Harcourt. $3.75.

February 24

Alpern, Henry. THE MARCH OF PHILOSOPHY.
Popular history. Dial. $3.50.

Cary, Katharine T. and Merrell, Nellie D. FLOWER ARRANGEMENT FOR EVERY MONTH.
Dodd. $3.50.

Cornwallis-West, George. EDWARDIANS GO WEST.
Deals with author's favorite sport, fishing. Putnam. $3.75.

Crum, J. Howard. THE TRUTH ABOUT BEAUTY.
What science can do to improve one's appearance. Dodd. $3.

Cutsforth, Thomas D. THE BLIND IN SCHOOL AND SOCIETY.
Constructive conclusions on the psychology of the blind and the problems and methods of fitting them for life. Appleton. $2.50.

Fosbroke, Gerald Elton. CHARACTER READING.
Through analysis of the features. Putnam. $3.

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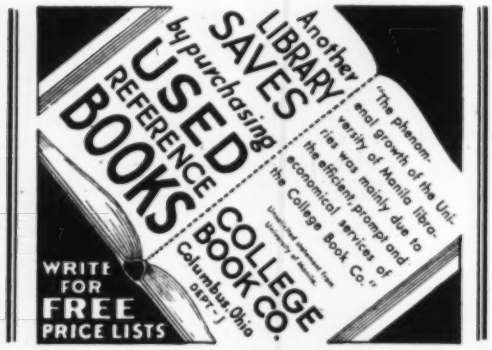
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